The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,587.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 19th July 1870, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 9th July 1870, at 4 p.m.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	9	Leave Bussorah	29
,, Kurrachee	13	,, Mahomerah	29
,, Guadur	14	,, Fao	29
,, Muscat	17		Aug.
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Bushire	2
,, Linga	20	,, Linga	4
,, Bushire	23	,, Bunder Abbas	6
,, Fao	24	,, Muscat	8
,, Mahomerah	24	,, Guadur	10
Arrive Bussorah	25	,, Kurrachee	13
		Arrive Bombay	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE first class Steamer H. A. BRIGHTMAN, 517 tons Register, will be despatched about the 12th July, and has accommodation for a few Passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned, who are prepared to register insurance on Cargo at 1½ per cent.

BLACKWELL & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, have been constructed in England with special regard to all the requirements of the Passenger Traffic from and to India.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about 8th July 1870.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. 1. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1306 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

NOTICE.—The Ship ARMENIAN, Captain Mathewson, from Calcutta, having arrived, the CONSIGNEES of GOODS by her are requested to PAY the FREIGHT and take DELIVERY of the GOODS as they come to hand; if not, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CHRYSOLITE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the Cargo will be landed as it comes to hand at their expense and risk without further notice being given.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents Chrysolite.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class .... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

TWO PASSAGES (first-class) have become vacant in the HISTORIAN s.s, to sail on SATURDAY.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co, Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SONEBAEE' Widow of FAZUL HUBIBBHOY, and MAHOMED JAITHA HEMRAJ, the Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of FAZUL HUBIBBHOY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased, have applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, for Probate of the said Will.—Dated this 7th day of July 1870.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Proctors to the said Executrix and Executor.

NOTICE.—About 188 fine, large, serviceable DRAUGHT BULLOCKS, the property of Government, mostly of Goozerat breed, are to be sold on a date to be fixed and notified hereafter. Intending Purchasers can inspect the Animals at the Cattle Lines, Poona, daily between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m.

F. P. MIGNON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Commissary General P.D.A.

Commissariat Office, Poona, 6th July 1870.

MESSRS BENNETT & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 9th instant, ONE BALE of COTTON (marks obliterated), on account and at the risk of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

By order of
Messrs WHITTLE, ANDERSON, & Co.

7th July 1870.

JUST LANDED, ex CANNANORE,

CLARET,

by BICHE LATOUR, Bordeaux.

MEDOC, in Quarts and Pints.
PAUILLAC, in Quarts and Pints.
MARGAUX, in Quarts.

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN,

ENGLISH AND COUNTRY MADE.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,

HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

J. NEUBERG.

PICTURE ROOM.

THE BOOK OF BEAUTY.

A magnificent Volume, Maroon Russia, elaborately gold tooled with broad gilt clasp, and containing 68 Cartes and 10 Cabinet Portraits of the most Celebrated and Popular Beauties of the day. Price Rs. 160.

A large selection of the latest CARTES and CABINET PORTRAITS of Public Characters.

PHOTOGRAPHIC, CARTES DE VISITE and SCRAP ALBUMS.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709.

By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria. H.R.H.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be HELD at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 29th July 1870.

W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

29th June 1870.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—After the 30th June next NO INTEREST will be allowed on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. SIMPSON,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary week) .... Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto .... ,, 5

Horse Fodder for Sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM.—On THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1870, at 3 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, viz.:—All that piece of ground or oart of cocoanut and other trees and plantation thereon standing and growing, containing two Wheels, situate at Mahim Wood, fronting the public road called Angar Road, on the west side thereof, containing about seven thousand square yards, registered under No. 244, and Tax under No. 86, bounded on the east partly by the oart belonging to Bhugwan Bheema and partly by the oart of Bomanjee Framjee, called Madowtee, on the west by the Angar Road, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the oart called Madowtee.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Vendors' Solicitors.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of HENRY JOSEPH HERSCHEL GRIESBACH, late of Dorundah, Chota Nagpore, in the East Indies, Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's 10th Madras Native Infantry, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PETER PEARSON, of Bombay, Gentleman, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Henry Joseph Herschel Griesbach are required to send in their Claims against his Estate to the said Peter Pearson, at the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., of Bombay, or to the undersigned, as his Solicitors, within one month, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Henry Joseph Herschel Griesbach without reference to any Claims not sent in by that date.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that SHARE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 626 and 755 of this Company, transferred on the 24th and 31st August 1869, respectively, in the Register of Shareholders to the name of Dholia Juvare, having either been MISLAID or LOST, new Certificates will be issued by us in lieu thereof, unless the Missing Certificates are presented at this Office on or before FRIDAY, the 8th July, instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

6th July 1870.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per SHARE WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Company's Office, No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, on or after the 15th July next.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from 6th to 15th July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th July 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, July 19th, 1870, at 4 p.m., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried unanimously at the Annual General Meeting held at Broach on the 30th ultimo:—

Proposed by James Greave, Esq.
Seconded by George Cotton, Esq.

That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,27,500, by repayment to each Shareholder on the Company's register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each Share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 4th July 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or about the said 1st day of September; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH, For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 4d.
To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

NOTICES.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Français, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Française, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

GADDUM & Co.

SALE of SERVICEABLE SALT MEAT.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of SERVICEABLE SALT BEEF in Tierces will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, on TUESDAY the 12th and MONDAY the 18th instant at 2 p.m.

Terms—Cash, and the lots to be cleared away forthwith.

The Meat will be sold in small lots to meet the convenience of the purchasers.

HENRY VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 5th July 1870.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS.

Agent, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE "ECONOMIST."—A large size Kitchen Range, complete with extra Hotwater Attachment.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "VICTORESS," Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, COOKING STOVE, complete with and without Copper Oblong Hot Water Attachment.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "MAGNOLIA" COOKING STOVE.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "VICTORESS," Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, COOKING STOVES, complete, with and without Brass Cock to Oval Boiler for Hot Water.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "QUEEN" HEATING STOVE is well suited for the Bedroom, the Nursery, or the Office. It has a moveable ornamental top, which when lifted off transforms the Heating Stove into a convenint COOKING STOVE, exposing the accommodation it affords for two Boilers or Kettles.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HEATING STOVE is also admirably constructed for the radiation of Heat with the smallest possible consumption of Coal, and has accommodation on the Top for one Boiler or Kettle.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 p.m. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing

SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8	0
Socks	per pair	,, 3	0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	,, 1	8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) .... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SMITHS ENGINEERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,

PUMPS, TANK

IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

ALLEN'S 15-INCH REGISTERED TRAVELLING DESK or DESPATCH BOX, with leather travelling case and strap complete .... Rs. 125 0
Ditto ditto 14-inch, of Turkey morocco, suitable for Ladies' use 110 0
Ditto ditto elegantly gilt tooled 125 0
DE LA RUE'S "NE PLUS ULTRA," a very convenient form of desk, containing ink bottle, pen tray, secret drawer, double flaps with pockets, &c., &c., and fitted with a good lock:—
Morocco leather, 14 by 12 inches, Rs. 18-8; 16 by 14 inches. 22 8
Do. Sup. qlty. ,, ,, Rs. 27-8; ,, ,, 30 0
TOURIST'S WRITING COMPENDIUM containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring-top ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock:
Size 10 by 6½ by 12 inches deep .... Rs. 8-8, Rs. 12-8, and 18 0

THE "A. B. C." DESPATCH BOX.

10 inch Mock Leather	Rs. 10	0	Oak	Rs. 21	0
12 inch do.	13	8	,,	25	0
14 inch do.	15	0	,,	30	0

THE IMPROVED "A. B. C." DESPATCH BOX with the addition of an inkstand, writing folio, &c., a small supply of stationery and spaces for pens, pencil, and other requisites. Neatly finished in French morocco...Rs. 38 0

THE "SECRETARY'S A. B. C. DESPATCH BOX." This consists of a substantial Russia leather case fitted with a first class lock, measuring 15 by 12 by 9 inches deep, the upper portion contains, in a moveable tray the alphabetical partitions, and the lower portion forms a complete writing case, fitted with every requisite; this can be removed and used by itself as occasion may require, and forms a very handy sized writing compendium. Price 110 0

MORDAN'S JAPANNED TIN DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with tray, folio, spring-top ink, and Bramah lock; these are strongly recommended for their superior strength, neatness, and durability.

No. 2—14 by 10 by 5½ inches deep 50 0
No. 3—16 by 12 by 6½ do do 60 0

If fitted with Chubb's locks Rs. 7-8 extra.

CHUBB'S JAPANNED TIN BOXES.

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, with inkstand and pen tray;
No. 2, 15 by 9½, by 6 inches deep, outside...Rs. 30 0
No. 3, 17 by 11, by 7 ,, ,, ,, ... 35 0
No. 4, 18½ by 18½ by 7¼ ,, ,, ,, ... 40 0

CHUBB'S WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES, containing tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.,
No. 2, 14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep, outside 50 0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½ by 7 ,, ... 60 0

CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES, containing slope for writing upon large folio, inkstand, pen tray, &c.
Size 10½ by 12½, by 5½ inches deep, outside 55 0

⁂ Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES, with tray complete:
No. 0, 7½ by 4½, by 3 deep, outside 16 0
No. 1, 8½ by 5½, by 3½ ,, ... 18 0
No. 2, 9½ by 6, by 3¾ ,, ... 20 0
No. 3, 10½ by 6½, by 4¼ ,, ... 22 0
No. 4, 11½ by 7, by 5 ,, ... 25 0
No. 5, 10 by 7½, by 5½ ,, ... 28 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on ap [illegible]

MARSHALL AND WILLA [illegible]

207 and 208 Oxford Street, London [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY .... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA .... East Street.
CALCUTTA .... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.
32	0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28	0
39	0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35	0
42	0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38	0
42	0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38	0
45	0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40	0
45	0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40	0
45	0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40	0
45	0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40	0
		The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.		
		Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42	0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36	0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32	0
37	0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34	0
44	0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39	0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36	0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32	0
45	0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40	0

STILL HOCKS.

17	0	Light Hock	15	0
20	0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1858	18	0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20	0
23	0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21	0
23	0	Erbach ditto 1862	21	0
29	0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26	0

STILL MOSELLES.

23	0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20	0
25	0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23	0
30	0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27	0
23	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24	0

CLARETS.

12	0	Vin Ordinaire	10	0
15	0	Payne's Medoc	13	0
15	0	Breakfast Claret	13	0
17	0	Saint Julien	15	0
20	0*	Batailley	18	0
20	0*	Beycheville	18	0
34	0	Chateau Leoville	28	0
34	0	Chateau Langoa	28	0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42	0	Red, very fruity	36	0
42	0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36	0

SHERRIES.

		Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.		
20	0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18	0
20	0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18	0
26	0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22	0
27	0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24	0
30	0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27	0
32	0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29	0
33	0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30	0
33	0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30	0
36	0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32	0

BRANDIES.

27	0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24	0
29	0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27	0
32	0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29	0

36	0	TENT WINE	32	0
18	0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16	0
25	0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22	8
42	0	Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36	0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 8 per dozen .... Quarts.
,, 12 ,, ... Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green ,, ,, 19 ,,
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow ,, ,, 24 ,,

LEGGATT & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24	,,
Ditto three Stars	29	,,
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	,,
Ditto two Stars	24	,,
Ditto three Stars	29	,,
Lelegard's Champagne	30	,,
Stewart's Portwine	20	,,
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8	,,
John Beggs' Whiskey	Rs. 17	per Jar of 2 Gallons.

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,

1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8	0
Do	,,	qts	,, 9	0
Do (old)	,,	qts	,, 10	8
Do do	,,	pts	,, 6	0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	,,	qts	,, 12	0
Do ditto	,,	pts	,, 7	0
St. Julien do	,,	qts	,, 13	0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 7	8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to 30	0
Sherries from			,, 16 to 24	0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.	Rs. 30	0
Do 2 do * *	,,	24	0
Do 1 do *	,,	21	0
Martell's	,,	23	0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	,,	qts	,, 30	0
Do do do	,,	pts	,, 16	0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	,,	pts	,, 16	0
Whisky (Irish)	,,	pts	,, 15	0
Maraschino	,,	pts	,, 8	0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6	0
Do do do	,,	pts	,, 4	0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	,,	qts	,, 5	0
Do do do	,,	pts	,, 3	4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5	0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 3	4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	,,	qts	,, 15	0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 8	4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in a Private Family for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN in a House facing BACK BAY. For further particulars apply to Z, Office of this paper.

WANTED, a duly qualified BOOK-KEEPER, in a Merchant's Office.—Apply by letter to F, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS

IN INDIA.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to call the attention of the Public to their large stock of PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS, lately augmented by fresh arrivals.

S. & Co. will during the Monsoon make considerable reductions on their Catalogue Prices, for Cash Transactions, so as to clear out the present stock, to make room for next season's consignments.

All instruments sold by S. & Co. are guaranteed to stand the climate of India. A large variety of other Musical Instruments always on hand.

PIANOFORTE SALOONS,

2 AND 3 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASERERI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order:—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 11 0

St. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 16 [illegible]

MARGAUX 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per doz...Rs. 18 0

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double-voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASERERI'S FINE COGNAC .... Rs. 20 0
—— RUBY BROWN BRANDY .... ,, 20 0
—— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY .... ,, 20 0
—— VIEUX COGNAC .... ,, 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually [illegible] to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which [illegible] respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASERERI'S FLASK, BRANDY conv[illegible] travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the [illegible] of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks .... [illegible]

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may [illegible] SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for cash. [illegible] no reason why just and honourable paymasters should [illegible] to make up for the defaults of those who will not [illegible] or who require indefinite credit.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

OR

DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gas[illegible] SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, [illegible] ED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c.

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE [illegible] to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the [illegible] charge to produce the six bottles is less than [illegible] reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six [illegible] bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., [illegible] days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED

DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the dis[illegible] Individuals an Apparatus by which the most [illegible] healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling [illegible] which the operator can ensure having pure water [illegible]

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and [illegible] drinks that can be produced by the use of the [illegible] various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using [illegible]

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Si[illegible] Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each b[illegible] twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders | All enclo[illegible]
Twelve White-papered Powders | one hermetic[illegible]
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders | Tin [illegible]

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. [illegible]

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined pro[illegible] of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computi[illegible] ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. [illegible] that their terms are

For Cash only

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly [illegible] Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly [illegible] advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by [illegible] cation.

SOUNDY & Co.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,

HUMMUM STREET, BO[illegible]

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. [illegible] necessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. Rs.

The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings: cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½) 108

The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7) 100

The "LADIES' PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded [illegible] with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, [illegible] satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. [illegible] lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. 84

The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writting slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches 44

The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles 40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:— Rs.

In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia .... from 18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted 18
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE .... Cash price 20

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock 20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8¼ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks 36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation 52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock 30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco 21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock 10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

Rs.

Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather .... each from 8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen .... each from 8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and 88
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty 42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted 13
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted 88
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather 18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk 19
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts 14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid 8

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Thursday Afternoon.

Some inquiry for Colabas at Rs. 1,705.

CALCUTTA.—2nd July 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, upwards of a lakh at Rs. 97-8 or 2-8 discount, and some small amounts, for investors orders, at quotations.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-12.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, four or five sales at Rs. 106-14 and 107-0.

5½ per cents a small amount, at Rs. 114-6.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures, at Rs. 107-12 to 108-0.

In shares—

4 Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,475 each.

National Bank shares, a few at Rs. 129 and 40, at Rs. 130.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 315 for cash.

—*Englishman.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* July 7.)

Military Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Campbell, Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following appointments are made :—

Major H. Lock, 108th Foot, officiating Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett, whose tenure of office expires on the 7th July.

Major T. S. Warden, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of Division during such time as Lieutenant-Colonel Cahusac may be otherwise employed.

Captain W. Madan, 49th Foot, to officiate as Brigade Major, vice Major Warden.

Captain J. E. Waller, General List, Bengal Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Ensign W. H. Lyster, H. M.'s 49th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, R.A., is admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

The following extract from Division Orders, by Major General T. Tapp, C.B., Commanding Northern Division of the Army, dated the 25th May 1870, is confirmed :—

On the departure of Captain Fenwick, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, who has been transferred to Belgaum, Captain Fellows, officiating Wing Officer 8th Regt. N. I., will, as a temporary measure, take charge of the Commissariat Office at Ahmedabad without prejudice to his regimental duties, pending departmental arrangement.

Marine Department.

Mr. Dunn, acting first officer of the Sind, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, for a period of nine months.

The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

Mr. G. Booker, acting second officer of Her Majesty's steam vessel Earl Canning, was appointed acting first officer of that vessel from 12th November 1869 to 5th January 1870, vice Edwards, transferred to the Sir John Lawrence.

Mr. W. Guthrie, first officer Her Majesty's Gun Boat Hugh Rose, performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from 1st January to 31st March 1870.

Mr. G. Booker was confirmed in the appointment of second officer of the Earl Canning from the 9th March 1870 inclusive.

Mr. J. P. Azaveido was appointed Clerk to H. M.'s Gun Boat Hugh Rose from the 11th May 1870.

Mr. W. M. Edwards was appointed acting first officer of Her Majesty's steam vessel May Frere from the 19th May 1870.

Mr. M. Bean, first officer of Her Majesty's steam vessel Dalhousie, was appointed acting Commander of Her Majesty's steam vessel Earl Canning from the 23rd May 1870, vice Tolputt, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. E. Ensor, first officer Lord Elphinstone, was appointed acting Agent for Transports, as a temporary measure, from the 23rd May 1870, vice Symons, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. G. Booker, second officer Her Majesty's steam vessel Earl Canning, was appointed acting first officer of Her Majesty's steam vessel Lord Elphinstone from the 23rd May 1870, vice Ensor.

Mr G. Booker, second officer Her Majesty's steam vessel Earl Canning, was appointed Store Accountant of that vessel from the 1st October 1869.

Mr. W M. Edwards, acting first officer of the May Frere, was appointed to the Dalhousie, in the same capacity from the 23rd May 1870.

Mr. W. M. Edwards, first officer Her Majesty's steam vessel Dalhousie, was directed to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from 23rd May 1870, vice Bean, transferred to the Earl Canning.

Political Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Schneider, Political Superintendent Sawunt Warree, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Mr. J. Crowley, acting Second Extra Assistant Political Agent in Kettywar, in notification of 7th May last, is cancelled.

Captain W. F. Waller, V.C., Second in Command Sawunt Warree Local Corps and ex-officio Assistant Political Superintendent, having resumed charge of his duties on the 6th ultimo, from the leave of absence granted to him in the notification of the 18th May last, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Lieutenant H. L. Nutt acted as First Assistant Political Resident at Aden from the 19th June to 4th September 1868.

Judicial Department.

Azum Dinkur Trimbuk, acting Mamlutdar of Bassein, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tanna District.

Azum Vishnoo Bapoojee Soman, Mamlutdar of Nandgaum, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Nassick District.

Azum Keshow Kristna, Mamlutdar of Rajapoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Rutnagherry District.

Mr. S. H. McMinn, an Assistant Collector and a Magistrate F. P. in the Colaba District, is, so long as he is employed in that District, invested with powers, under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his Revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. Woodward, first grade Inspector of Police in the Hydrabad District, was in charge of the duties of the District Superintendent of Police, Hydrabad, from the 8th to the 22nd May 1870, both days inclusive, during the absence of Captain Crawford on leave.

Revenue Department.

Mr. J. H. Grant to act as First Assistant Collector of Belgaum, during the absence of Mr. Salmon, or until further orders.

Mr. H. E. Watson has been appointed acting first class Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Sind, from the 1st May 1870, the date of Mr. H. Foxton's departure to England on medical certificate.

Mr. W. R. Pratt, Acting Talookdaree Settlement Officer, is appointed an Assistant to the Collector of Broach, for the Revenue management of the Talookdaree Estates in that Collectorate.

General Department.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pandoorung Gopall is allowed to resign the Government Service at his own request.

Assistant Surgeon Atmaram Sadasiva Jayaker performed the duties of Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, from the 11th to the 30th April, and from the 13th May to the 2nd June 1870, inclusive.

Educational Department.

Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.B., received charge of the office of Government Professor of Law on the 25th June 1870.

Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Major J.U. Champain is appointed to act as Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph, during Colonel Goldsmid's absence on furlough for one year.

Railway Department.

Captain Brownlow Hugh Mathew, R.E., is appointed to act as Assistant Consulting Engineer Railway Department.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 6th July 1870.

Captain G. P. Crispin, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Regiment Sind Horse—Assistant Surgeon E. Colson to the medical charge.

9th Regiment N. I.—Captain H. C. Morse to retain the Quartermastership on promotion.

19th Regiment N. I.—Captain R. J. LeP. Trench to retain the Quartermastership on promotion.

With reference to G. G. O. No.—of the 2nd instant, Major Lock, Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to the Northern Division ; Major Warden, officiating Assistant Adjutant General, to the Poona Division ; and Captain Madan, officiating Brigade Major, to the Bombay District.

Assistant Surgeon R. Boustead is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Poona.

The undermentioned lads are admitted as hospital apprentices and native medical pupils in the Subordinate Medical Department, and will bear the general number specified opposite each :—

Hospital Apprentices—Robert Moore, No. 858, William Marsh, No. 859, Thomas Charles Guest, No. 860.

Native Medical Pupils—Narayen Swamy Nadoo, No. 861, Moona Sing, No. 862, Shaik Mahomed Ahmed, No. 863, Ramyah Munya, No. 864.

The following promotions are made, agreeably to clause 32 of G. G. O. No. 392, dated 17th June 1868 :—

Hospital Assistant Powchatie Baloo, No. 390, from the 3rd to the 2nd class, with effect from 5th March 1870.

Hospital Assistant Sewajee Khundajee, No. 391, from the 3rd to the 2nd class, with effect from 29th May 1870

Hospital Assistant Benjamin Sullimanjee, No. 309, from 2nd to 1st class, with effect from 15th June 1870.

Hospital Assistant R. Hutchins (No. 128) is discharged from the service at his own request.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India,* July 2.)

Home Department.

Mr. R. B. Foote, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, has obtained four months' leave to Europe on private affairs without pay.

Mr. T. Oldham, LL.D., Superintendent Geological Survey of India, has obtained privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th June, or subsequent date.

Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent Geological Survey, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent Geological Survey of India, during the absence of Mr. Oldham, or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 11th April last.

Mr. C. A. R. Browning, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, in the Central Provinces, officiating as Inspector General of Education in those provinces, is appointed to be Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, vice Mr. W. Handford, deceased.

Mr. R. B. Pitt, Assistant Settlement Officer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 15th Febuary 1870, vice Mr. Beynon, proceeded on sick leave.

Captain G. Mackenzie, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Assistant Settlement Officer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 16th February 1870, vice Mr. Pitt, promoted.

Mr. Gordon Henry Cooke, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, to be Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the senior department with effect from the 1st April 1870.

Foreign Department.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the appointment of Mr. P. D. Stange as Consul for the North German Confederation at Akyab during the absence of Mr. F. Gerlach, is recognised.

The leave of absence on medical certificate for eighteen months which was granted to Mr. W. P. Johnstone, British Agent at Bussorah, in the notification of this department, No. 464, dated 30th April 1868, and which expired on the 22nd October 1869, is extended to the 9th November 1869.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts with effect from the 4th April 1870.

Financial Department.

Mr. F. J. Oliphant officiated as First Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, in the fourth class of the Financial Department from the 5th February to the 30th March 1870

Dr. G. W. Cline, officiating First Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate in the fourth class of the Financial Department from the 31st March 1870, or till further orders.

Military Department.

As a special case, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Major-General S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, shall continue in command of the Peshawur District on the footing of a Brigadier-General of the 1st class, for one year from the 22nd April 1870—the date on which his promotion to the rank of Major-General was announced in the 'Gazette of India.'

The services of Lieutenant R. Warburton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Quarter Master 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Rochfort Snow, Bengal Cavalry, is promoted to Colonel (brevet) from the 18th June 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 18th June 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward James Lawder, Madras Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Macqueen, of the Bengal Staff Corps ; and Lieutenant-Colonel George Robert Phillips, Madras Staff Corps.

Captain William Cadell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the 26th June 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Richard Melville Clifford and Lieutenant George Reynell Gibbs,—25th June 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Lorrain Woodruffe,—28th June 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Joseph Hire, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 28th May 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Buchanan, Madras Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 16th July 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Radcliffe, of the Madras Cavalry, to the rank of Colonel by brevet, notified in G. G. O. No. 264 of the 3rd March 1870, is to be held to have effect from the 1st August 1869, instead of the date previously notified.

Captain John Gregory, of the General List, Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

Public Works Department.

In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 203 of the 3rd June 1870, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V. C., R. E., is also appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Accounts Branch, as a temporary arrangement.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th June 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

18th Hussars.—Lieutenant E. Pulleyne to be Captain, from the 7th May 1870.

2nd Battalion 12th Foot.—Lieutenant G. F. Gavin to be Captain, from the 19th February 1870.

Lieutenant H. J. MacDonnell to be Captain, from the 4th of April 1870.

37th Foot.—Brevet Major and Local Lieutenant Colonel F. R. Stack to be Colonel, from the 1st June 1870.

105th Regiment.—Captain H. J. Bell to be Major, from the 14th June 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain H. A. McNair, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Jackson, on furlough. Date 17th June 1870.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 595 of the 4th instant, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to post Brigadier General W. Olpherts, C.B. and V.C., Royal Artillery, to the Gwalior District.

With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant L. Kavanagh, 20th Hussars, a probationer for the Staff Corps, and officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern 13th Bengal Cavalry, is at his own request permitted to revert to regimental duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified :—

25th Foot.—Lieutenant A. Taylor, 1st battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Captain (Local Major) C. McW. Mercer, No 6 Battery 25th Brigade, to Murree, from the 1st June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant R. Mallock, No 1 Battery 25th Brigade, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from the 16th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

7th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Quartermaster T. Murphy, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain W. H. Parker, to Mussoorie, from the 16th June to the 16th December, on medical certificate.

21st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Assistant Surgeon J. D. Crowe, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Ensign G. Astell, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant H. M. Compigné, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 16th June to the 14th September, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Colonel C. Cureton, C. B., to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October 1869, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868. In cancellation of the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 21st June 1869, p. 251.

Lieutenant Colonel F. P. Beiley, doing duty at Dinapore, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Major F. M. H. Forbes, doing duty at Umballa, to Dhurmsala, from the 8th May to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1854.

Captain the Hon'ble J. H. Fraser, attached to 10th Native Infantry, to Kussowlie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th June to the 15th December, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Captain E. R. C. Wilcox, 1st Wing Subaltern 40th Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 18th June to the 17th July, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant F. N. Chalmers, 2nd Wing Subaltern 39th Native Infantry, to remain at Kussowlie, from the 18th April to the 31st October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant C. W. Hume, to England, on private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation.

British Medical Department.—Staff Assistant Surgeon F. H. Waylen, attached to 4th Hussars, to Simla, from the 2nd June to the 1st October, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th June 1870.

RELIEFS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the following arrangements for the transfer of establishments, &c., on regiments moving in relief, are ordered :—

I. When a regiment proceeding to England is relieved by another regiment direct from England, or from another presidency, the regimental establishments, viz., Quartermaster's, Hospital and Bazar Establishments paid by Government, are to be kept on pay and transferred to the relieving regiment on its arrival.

II. In the event of a regiment coming by route march and not by rail, from another presidency, the establishments belonging to that presidency should be returned as soon as possible for the use of the regiment arriving in relief, either from England, or from another presidency.

III. When regiments, without relief, or when relieved by corps having establishments, proceed by railway direct for embarkation for England, or for transfer to another presidency, all native establishments, except such hospital servants as may be absolutely necessary for the care of the sick, are to be left behind, a detailed report of such being made to the Quartermaster General at Army Head Quarters, for instructions regarding their disposal.

IV. All establishments left behind under the terms of this order are to be attached to the Commissariat Department, and are to be duly provided with last pay certificates, as well as the registers and records of service ordered in section XXXII, article 3, of the Bengal Military Regulations.

COMPENSATION—RATIONS.

Referring to the orders marginally noted (No. 23 of 1869 and No. 46 of 1870), it is hereby notified that the Government of India have ruled that no public servant who may be allowed to draw compensation for dearness of food while on duty will be entitled to any portion of this allowance while absent on leave.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Campbell	Jinjeera, July 7.
	Chrysolite (s)	Thomas	Calcutta, June 17.
	Asia (s)	Peterson	Calcutta, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Medea	Bennett	Calcutta.
	Clara	Nelson	Moulmein.
	Otterea	Peart	Galle.
	Cornelia Adolphine	Roever	Java.
	India (s)	Dodero	Trieste via Suez Canal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship British Nation, Cornell, to Calcutta.

Steamer Brazilian, Green, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
2	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Singapore, June 15
	Wiltshire	Smith	London, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
2	Oriana	....	....
	Early Morn	....	....

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

684	Derigo, Staples	Apr. 1
980	Maria, Hay	Apr. 6
550	Glensannox, Patterson—Lyon & Co.	Apr. 15
841	Florence, Houston	May 1
570	Anglia	May 3
1158	The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.	May 16
	Maggie	May 23
1001	Norah Graeme, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
993	Ann Millicent, Pack—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
1276	James A. Wright, Morse	May 31
588	France, Exmelin	June 4
700	Parana England	June 7
1035	Ellen Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co.	June 9

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1154	Don (s), Watson—W Nicol & Co.	May 24

FROM LONDON.

814	Flora, Dixon	Mar. 23
941	Robin Hood, Winsborrow	Apr. 7
656	Lord of the Isles, Craigie	Apr. 15
730	Caldera, Jordan	Apr. 15
1055	Crusader, Kelvert	Apr. 30
1257	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Bake—Ed. Bates & Co.	May 10
	Queen of Australia, Page	May 11
782	Saladin, Pankin	May 19
1377	Balkamah, Poole—E. Bates & Co.	June 3
1335	Gitana, Stapp	June 9

FROM LONDON VIA CANAL.

1725	Atalanta (s), Wallace & Co.	May 26

FROM HULL.

	Queensbury, Torrance	May 20

FROM NEWPORT.

	R. Wold and Hintfield	May 22

FROM SUNDERLAND.

997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
	Olive Mount	June 4

FROM CALCUTTA.

460	Mary Mildred, Fice	Apr. 22
787	Hippogriffe	May 11
2035	Red Jacket, M. Nusserwanjee	May 27
2080	Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.	May 27
588	William Stewart, Cook	May 27
1152	East	June 8
1393	Trowbridge—W. Nicol & Co.	June 15
989	Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.	June 15
1040	Stirling (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	June 25

FROM NEWPORT.

891	Caraujab, Cleaver	June 1
	Coringa, Cleverly	June 1

FROM CLYDE.

1169	Peveril of the Peak	Mar. 4
986	City of Ningpo	Mar. 31
1986	Africa, Poe	May 16
1800	Maggie Trimble	May 25

FROM AUSTRALIA.

	Landsborough	Dec. 1

FROM SHIELDS.

	Golden Dream	July 11
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 9
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	Flora	Dec. 20

FROM RANGOON.

474	Camilla	May 4
1401	Cordillera Berry—Wallace & Co.	May 2
848	Anne	May 13
772	J. P. Smith	May 16

FROM BANGKOK.

	Faize Allum	Apr. 27

FROM COLOMBO.

	M. A. Evans, Davis	May 15

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MILLS—July 1st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Charles S. Mills, of a son.

COCHRANE—July 2nd, at 26, Mangoe Lane, Mrs. Cochrane, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MacDOUGALL—PLOWDEN—June 29th, at Buxar, by the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, Major W. C. MacDougall, (Stud Department), Bengal Staff Corps, to Eleanor M. A. Chicheley Plowden, only daughter of the late Captain Henry G. Chicheley Plowden, of the late 9th Light Cavalry.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—June 11th, at Tonghoo, the wife of Captain H. C. Wright, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DOBBS—June 22nd, at Booldana, West Berar, Mary, wife of R. S. Dobbs, Esq., Assistant Engineer.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

We reprint, elsewhere, a letter which appeared in the colums of our contemporary, entitled, "General Gordon's Case," because it affords a fair opportunity for clearing away some misapprehensions. "D. C." is not at all a bad representative or concentrated essence of misconceptions on this subject. The principles on which he judges public questions are very remarkable, and we are sorry to say not confined to him ; for the same kind of reasoning has been addressed to us, and, now that it assumes this extravagant shape, it is time to make at least a protest against it. The writer describes himself as "an unprejudiced and independent looker-on." We take French leave to describe ourselves in exactly the same terms. "Still," although unprejudiced and independent, yet, apparently, without knowing anything about the facts, he "felt convinced that General Gordon was in the wrong," a statement implying that only prejudiced and dependent men could have believed that General Gordon might be in the right.

Here we have a good specimen of this gentleman's capacity as a judge. But he lets a great deal more light in upon himself as he goes on. He says that articles and letters have appeared extolling General Gordon, that they profess to have emanated chiefly from military men, that they are said to express the sentiments of "that class" in the Presidency, and that he "D. C." is disgusted and astonished because he remembers that two years ago he never, with few exceptions, heard any one speak of General Gordon save in severe terms. First of all let us remark that not a line has been written in this journal extolling General Gordon, and not a line by any military man, on the subject, except one *against* General Gordon. Next that if General Gordon were adored now and hated two years ago it would have nothing to do with the merits of the question. Practically, so far as these merits are concerned, all the parties might be represented in the correspondence by signs. Any opinion that may be formed on that correspondence ought to be quite independent of any opinion of General Gordon's conduct as Acting Commander-in-Chief or General of Division. The "stranger" to whom it would "appear," from what has been written in this case, that General Gordon must have been a model C.-in C., would be a stranger of weak intellects whose opinion would be of no value whatever. *If* General Gordon has become popular of late, it is not because men, military or civil, altered their views of his conduct when in command, but because they believe the officers of the Army, through him, suffered great injustice, because, they believe, and truly, that if the treatment of the Gordon case is a specimen of the future administration of the Bombay Army, no officer on the staff is for a moment safe in his position. It is an utter perversion of the merits of the controversy to say that General Gordon has become popular *as a commander ;* on the contrary he has become popular *as a victim.* No doubt the distinction is utterly incomprehensible to a mind like that possessed by "D. C." ; but it exists although it is without the range of his understanding.

The "reasons" why *he* felt convinced that General Gordon must have been in the wrong at least show that there is one person in Bombay who is a blind and devoted believer in the infallibility of the powers that be. He says—"Firstly, I thought it very unlikely that men possessing the experience (not to go further) of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief would hazard their position or character by suspending an officer of General Gordon's standing, who, they knew possessed such immense interest in the very highest quarters at home, without having a very just and good cause for doing so." It was, therefore, very unlikely that these exalted personages could commit an error of judgment—especially of course unlikely that a man so full of tact, so wise and large-minded as the Commander-in-Chief, could do anything wrong. We shall see that when we get the papers. Until then our pen is tied. In the meantime the authorities have one subject on whom they can rely, to wit "D. C." "Secondly," he writes, "all the public ever knew of the case was through General Gordon's partizans." We entirely demur to that statement as far as we are concerned. We have told the public something of the case ; yet we are not partizans of General Gordon, whose name to us is only a name in a cause. We have not spoken in the interests of General Gordon at all, but in the interests of the Army. In whose interests does "D. C." speak? In those of Captain Sexton whose case is smuggled adroitly into this letter like the meat in a sandwich? If not in his interest, in whose ? For the charge of partizanship may be retorted with effect on this unctuous and righteous gentleman, "D. C." He is, by his own confession, not only a partizan but a blind partizan. He finds out truth by faith—faith in Governors and Commanders-in-Chief especially. His third "reason" for the blind faith in him is that "neither the Governor, nor the Commander-in-Chief, nor any of their Staff, no matter how the latter were misrepresented, ever thought it necessary to defend themselves." Good. "D. C." knows, then, that the Staff have been misrepresented—if so, despite the careful way in which he tries to make the reader believe that he came to his conclusions by intuition, unaided by even a glimpse of the facts, he must be at least as familiar with them as we are, or how would he know whether his illustrious clients were misrepresented or not ? The Illustration of the cobra also betrays an exemplary absence of partizanship. The affected knowledge of "the individual whose interest it was to write most of the letters" is another infallible indication that "D. C." is not only a partizan, but thinks himself a very adroit and clever one. And if anything were wanting to illustrate his character further, it would be the last two sentences. "All honour," exclaims this highly virtuous letter-writer, "All honour to those who did not flinch from doing their duty *even* towards what"—does the reader think—a Gordon ? No ; something we have not heard of before as involved in this dispute "*an Aberdeen*" ! Evidently "D. C." is of opinion that a band of heroes is required to bring an Aberdeen to book ! The last sentence is the most astounding, and also the most natural, because it is precisely the *laws of England,* therein so touchingly referred to, which, as we believe, have been violated in deference to the dictates of the merest expediency.

The "Englishman" says that Captain Grimes, of the General List, Infantry, at present attached to 11th N. I. at Dum-Dum, has got himself into trouble, and is to be tried by a General Court Martial.

In a paragraph about canteen grievances yesterday we were made to say, "The military authorities will support any officer who attempts to secure the profits for the common benefit." It should have been "will *not* support," &c.

It has been ruled by the Supreme Government that arrears of territorial or political pensions which have remained undrawn for more than two years, are not to be paid without the special order of the local Government concerned.

The Committee of the Calcutta Hunt have secured a promising pack of hounds, consisting of 22 couples, from the kennels of the Dukes of Grafton and Rutland. The hounds have been shipped per Astracan, in charge of a whipper-in from the Duke of Rutland's kennel, whose services have been engaged for the season.

The temporary light-ship having been moored off the Great Basses Rock, and having commenced the exhibition of her light on the evening of the 30th March last, a request has been transmitted to the Government of India, by the Secretary of State on behalf of the Board of Trade, that the necessary instructions may be given for the collection of the increased toll to be levied in respect of the Basses Lights.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, concurred in by H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council notifies that service in the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel as second in command of a native regiment will be held to qualify for promotion to the rank of Colonel in the army, under the provisions of clause 8 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, published in G. G. O. No. 740 of the 20th May 1859.

Consequent on the recent reduction of an Assistant Quartermaster General, and the orders of the Government of India for dispensing with the additional Deputy Assistant temporarily sanctioned in 1867, in connection with the Overland Transport Service, the establishment of the Quartermaster General's department in Bombay will, under an order published in yesterday's official "Gazette," stand as follows :—1 Quartermaster General of the Army ; 1 Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army ; 3 Assistants Quartermaster General, including the officer attached to head quarters of the army ; and 3 Deputy Assistants Quartermaster General.

The public meeting held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, last Saturday afternoon for the purpose of memorialising the Secretary of State for India against the supposed anti-educational policy of the Indian Government, was attended by some four or five hundred native gentlemen, many of whom were persons of influence and high social position. Baboo Ramanauth Tagore was unanimously voted to the chair. Strangely enough the Mohammedans held aloof, and were almost wholly unrepresented. "The proceedings," says the "Englishman," "were conducted without much regard for order or decorum, and many youths disproved the old notion that a knowledge of letters tends to polish the manners, and to do away with rudeness and incivility."

The Government of India has laid down the following rule for calculating the time to be allowed to Covenanted Civil Servants, Military Officers in civil employ, Chaplains, and Uncovenanted Servants for joining a new appointment : —The joining time to be allowed to an officer transferred from one station to another shall be seven days, and, in addition thereto, one day (exclusive of Sundays) for every hundred miles traversed by railway or steamer, or the time actually occupied in the voyage by steamer if it exceed the time calculated at one day per hundred miles, and one day exclusive of Sundays for every ten miles of the remainder of the distance between the two stations, provided that the whole time does not exceed three months, and that it is spent *bona fide* in progress from one station to the other. These orders do not affect the provisions in the Leave Rules relating to subsidiary or preparatory leave.

THE AURORA FRAUDS.

The intense interest felt by the entire community in the trial of Elmstone and Whitwell and the captain and carpenter of the Aurora for committing mischief by fire to the ship Aurora, was yesterday manifested by the Court being filled by a large crowd, principally of Europeans. The Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Farran appeared to conduct the prosecution ; Elmstone and Whitwell were represented by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Starling, Harriott by Mr. McCulloch, and Marks by Mr. Ferguson. Immediately on the Court sitting the prisoners were called, and the charges prepared by the Magistrate read over to them. Marks was charged with committing mischief by fire to the ship, and abetment of cheating ; and Harriott, Elmstone, and Whitwell with committing mischief by fire, conspiracy, cheating, abetment of cheating, and attempting to cheat. But on the counsel for the defence pointing out that there was an imperfection in these charges, it not being stated in them where the offences were alleged to have been committed, they were withdrawn by the Advocate General. The further charges by the Clerk of the Crown under the Penal Code were then read, being much to the same effect as those we have indicated. Counsel for the defence raised an objection that the charges were not specific, inasmuch as they did not mention the place where the offences were committed, or under what jurisdiction. His Lordship held that that was not absolutely necessary, but for great certainty he thought it would be well to put in, under 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 102, sec. 11, that Marks was a British subject, the Aurora a British vessel, and that the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay. This was accordingly done, and to these charges then Marks pleaded guilty and the other prisoners not guilty. Marks was then charged under the English statutes with having upon the High Seas and within the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay, set fire to the ship Aurora, and Elmstone, Whitwell, and Harriott under the same statute, with inciting Marks to do that act. To that the counsel for the defence objected, that although Marks might be guilty, yet the acts which made the others accessories before the burning having been committed in Bombay, where the Indian Penal Code and no other criminal law is enforced, they could not be punishable under the English statute. It was therefore moved that that portion of the charge should be quashed. The Judge refused to do so, holding that the prisoners could well be tried on these charges. The prisoners then pleaded not guilty to these charges, and the Advocate General applied that the trial of the prisoners should be adjourned. Mr. Anstey said his clients did not wish for delay, and submitted that the Act did not entitle the prosecution to ask delay ; but the Judge said it was the practise to grant postponements and he would for the purposes of justice most unquestionably adjourn the trial, till the prosecution might be ready to go on with the case,—either during the present sessions or to the next sessions as might be thought necessary, otherwise there might be a most scandalous failure of justice. The day for the trial will be fixed on the application of the Advocate General during the present sessions. A full report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's *Gazette.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

PARIS, July 6th.

The "Constitutionnel" says that the French Government would consider the enthronement of Prince Hohenzollern as a threat, and that French politicians have therefore decided to oppose General Prim's projects.

LONDON, 6th July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was steadier.

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

The ships Amazon and Tweed have arrived from Bombay.

THE CANDIDATURE OF PRINCE HOHENZOLLERN.

PARIS, 7th July.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday M. Ollivier declared that the French Government desired peace but with honour ; and that if war became necessary they would not wage it without the consent of the Corps Legislatif.

The Cabinets of London, Florence and Vienna were, he said, disposed to join in diplomatic action with France in order to remove the difficulties that had arisen in consequence of the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern.

Count Grammont in confirming M. Ollivier's remarks regarding the candidature said that France would not suffer any foreign Power to place a prince on the throne of Spain. (Loud applause followed this statement.)

By Indian Telegraph.

THE INDIAN REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, 7th July.

The "Friend of India" to-day estimates the surplus of Revenue at the end of the official year 1869-70 at £300,000 sterling, unless the Secretary of State for India sends out accounts which will alter the present position of the finances.

The Viceroy has thus, by Public Works and other reductions, and an increase of taxes, added over a million and a half to the year's resources.

JINJEERA.

The Government steamer Dalhousie, which went to Jinjeera on the 25th ultimo, returned to Bombay yesterday. She brought Mr. W. H. Havelock, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, Mr. J. A. G. Duff, Collector of Colaba, Major Hodgson, Assistant Surgeon Peters, &c. Mr. Havelock, we learn, was well received on landing at Jinjeera, a great demonstration of tom-toms being got up in his honour. It will be remembered that a detachment of the 22nd N. I. went over by the Dalhousie. A hundred of the sepoys have been left at the place, under the command of Lieut. Stewart. The result of Mr. Havelock's mission has not transpired. There is only a vague notion that things have gone on satisfactorily. Mr. Havelock has gone to Poona to report progress.

PASSENGERS FOR ITALY VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Italian Steam Navigation Company's s. s. India 882 tons, Captain G. Dodero, sailed yesterday for Italy via the Suez Canal with 3,137 bales of cotton, 26 bales of wool, 11¾ cwts. of coffee, 350 cwts. of hemp, and the following passengers :—

For Marseilles—Messrs G. F. Fasting, G. Wade, and William B. Osborne.

For Genoa—Messrs J. C. Feldmann, Jules Bizanio, Dominique Bizaio, W. Batt, and T J. Lysell.

For Naples—Messrs W. D. Pratt and F. Gutersloh, and Mrs Pratt.

For Messina—Mr. Marco Delphin.

For Leghorn—Mr. F. Glahe.

For Port Said—Mr. Monticelli Comio.

For Suez—Messrs. J. Dinwiddie, J. Patterson, G. Hobson, P. Dickens, and A. Lecottre.

For Aden—Messrs R Pogliese, A Depander, P. Meraglia, L de Milita, D R Altharde, and Mahomed Ali Seraph Ali.

SHIPMENT OF GOODS AND BILLS OF LADING.

(*Mitchell's Maritime Register,* April 23.)

On the night of the 9th of February a fire broke out in the Blackwall Stores, Sydney, whereby a quantity of wool and flax, valued at £30,000, was destroyed. A meeting was held the following day, at which a number of Sydney merchants, and others interested in the destroyed and damaged goods, were present. These proceedings reveal the prevalence of a custom relative to shipments at the port of Sydney, of special consequence to shipmasters and their employers, and a misapprehension on the part of merchants and shippers, at Sydney, which it seems necessary to dispel. It appears that the wool, &c., destroyed in the present instance formed part of cargoes about to be shipped in the Underley, the Sir John Lawrence, and the whole cargo of a ship called the Canaa. The wool was in store, and the vessels were in port awaiting the shipment of the goods. At Sydney it is known to have been the practice—a practice dating back to the year 1842—for the captain, under such circumstances as the above, to take possession of the wool ashore ; and the belief has prevailed with the Sydney shippers that the wool thus passing into the master's care becomes, for the time being, his property. This belief appears to have been further strengthened by the fact that the shipmasters taking to these cargoes—so to speak—have been in the habit of effecting fire policies upon them. The mode of procedure seems to have been this. The goods were stored for shipment to the captain's order. The mate, seeing them warehoused, gave his receipt, and the party holding that receipt would go to the captain and exchange it, in the ordinary way, for a bill of lading, as if the goods were on board. When the above-mentioned disaster occurred, the mate's receipts had been given against the goods in store, and the fire policies covering those goods had been taken out by the masters of the ships waiting to receive them. When the fire occurs the merchants say, simply, we hold the mate's receipts, and we shall expect bills of lading in exchange ; or, as one speaker at the meeting put it—"it was nothing to him whether the wool was destroyed or left behind. The shipmaster received the wool for conveyance to London, and his responsibility only ceased when it was delivered at its destination. When the ship reached London his agents would expect to receive the wool or its value." We do not know how the Courts in Sydney might be disposed to regard a claim preferred by the shipper against the shipowner under such circumstances ; but in this country, in the absence of proof of express authority given by the owner to the master and mate to give receipts or sign bills of lading for goods not actually on board, neither the receipts nor the bills of lading would bind the shipowner. It has been held, no doubt, where there has been a deficiency of cargo delivered compared with the bill of lading quantity, that the shipowner is liable for such deficiency, "because" [as the judge put it in the case of "Thompson v. Dominy" (14 M. and W., 403)], "the servant of the defendants, by signing the bill of lading had admitted that he had received the property, and upon that admission the consignees had been enabled to sell the cargo to the plaintiffs." But in this case the cargo was on board before the bills of lading were signed. Where the goods have not been shipped, however, it is another and a very different matter. The master's agency, as it respects signing bills of lading, is laid down most distinctly in the case of "Grant v. Norway" (10 C.B., 615). In that case the judge said—"A master was general agent for his owner, to do all acts necessary for the conduct of the vessel, but this power was subject to several limitations. He might take up money for the repairs of the vessel, but not if such repairs were unnecessary ; and he might contract to carry goods for freight, but not without freight. So he might give bills of lading for goods received, but he could not do so for goods not on board. The master's authority was to do acts that were usual, and the very nature of a bill of lading showed that it was to be given for goods on board, for it always described the goods as shipped." The Courts here have gone further, and have held that to give a bill of lading for goods not on board is a fraud, and that such an act on the part of a shipmaster would not bind his employer. Persons, therefore, taking bills of lading for goods not on board, are bound to show, if they seek to recover from the shipowner, the authority of the master to give bills of lading in that form. And the same principle of law is applicable to the mate's receipts, against which it is customary to exchange bills of lading. It is clear, therefore, that neither the mate's receipt nor the bill of lading given for goods not actually shipped, will bind the owner, for the legal reason that the master or the mate is not the agent of the shipowner for any such purpose, unless the owner by express authority so constitutes him. How far the acquiescence on the part of shipowners in the custom said to have obtained for so many years at the port of Sydney, of signing bills of lading for goods not on board, might bind the owners so acquiescing, were not called upon to say. But the mere fact that the policies on the goods in store are commonly taken out by the master of the vessels in which such goods may be about to be forwarded, does not touch the question. If the bills of lading are signed on the master's authority, there would be no better warrant for taking out the policies to protect the goods : both are acts of the master, and, unless they have the sanction and authority of his employer, he will not be liable upon them.

We regret to say that the practice of giving receipts and signing bills of lading for goods not on board is not confined to the port of Sydney. We have before now called attention to this evil practice, which has its origin in the desire of shipmasters to procure freights at all hazards. Even where such a practice has the sanction of the shipowner, it is irregular, and is liable at any time to the suspicion of fraud. A bill of lading purports, in law and in fact, to be the captain's receipt for goods actually "shipped in good order and condition." The bill of lading is a negotiable instrument, and, by recent legislation, an action may be maintained upon it by the holder or endorsee, as upon a bill of exchange. The foundation of the security is the shipment of the goods, and until these goods are shipped the bill of lading means nothing. It too frequently happens, however, that bills of lading are signed and despatched to this country, and, it may be, have passed into the hands of third parties before a pound of the produce they are supposed to represent has been shipped. It is easy to see that such a practice must open the door to fraud in every direction, and we happen to know, unfortunately, that it has been taken advantage of in more than one instance. Shippers cannot compel mates of give receipts and shipmasters to sign bills of lading for goods not on board, and the latter should at all times steadily refuse compliance with such a request. Let the bill of lading be in reality what it purports to be—an acknowledgment of goods actually "shipped"—and no difficulty can arise. A fruitful source of misunderstanding and of fraud would thus disappear from the transactions of maritime commerce.

BOMBAY AND SIND. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries, between 1st April 1870 and 31st May 1870.

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	TOTAL TREASURY RECEIPTS To May 31st, 1870.	Same time last year.
	£	£	£
Balance on 1st April 1870.	....	(3,412,028)	(2,011,338)
Land Revenue ...	3,583,540	662,235	641,566
Tributes ...	90,175	21,809	17,310
Forest ...	125,780	22,283	19,624
Excise ...	443,500	68,390	70,354
Assessed Taxes ...	470,000	27,447	14,763
Customs ...	843,000	129,716	123,789
Salt ...	689,000	207,138	183,180
Opium ...	2,017,000	376,517	442,403
Stamps ...	117,615	49,045	73,998
Mint ...	91,500	8,038	36,182
Law and Justice...	511,353	42,406	18,450
Police ...	14,000	2,707	2,303
Marine ...	124,400	6,787	6,738
Education ...	10,480	979	4,983
Interest ...	76,250	8,797	17,875
Miscellaneous ...	165,457	5,739	4,739
Total Revenue for the month ... £	9,364,090	1,640,032	1,678,234

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Army ...	...	32,709	33,935
Public Works ...	...	34,988	37,321
Miscellaneous Loans...	...	2,410	......
Funds, Service ...	...	4,789	3,587
Do. Local...	...	105,372	85,989
Deposits ...	...	137,364	101,568
Savings Banks' ...	...	23,002	17,696
Mint Certificates ...	...	373,116	1,676,277
Local Remittances ...	...	2,226,207	3,431,311
Railways ...	...	645,228	595,673
Advances Recoverable ...	...	159,730	27,024
Account Current, London ...	...	196,232	175,079
Account Current, India Post Office	...	22,811	19,455
Account Current, India Telegraph	...	13,391	11,275
Account Current, other Accounts	...	1,907,002	692,618
Account Current, other Governments	...	16,066	40,130
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.	...	16,746	15,807
Money Orders, Other Governments ...	...	5,246	4,937
Other Receipts...		5,923,209	6,943,672
Total... £		10,975,269	10,633,244

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	TOTAL TREASURY PAYMENTS To May 31st, 1870.	Same time last year.
	£	£	£
Interest... ...	87,750	Nil.	1,428
Refunds and Drawback ...	127,100	10,045	14,829
Land Revenue ...	441,116	77,873	81,688
Forest ...	79,732	10,928	8,527
Excise ...	70,531	7,060	5,808
Assessed Taxes ...	5,300	799	514
Customs...	84,890	14,456	15,223
Salt ...	35,500	5,591	7,334
Opium ...	3,110	377	535
Stamps ...	9,882	2,440	3,248
Mint ...	34,270	3,916	6,883
Administration ...	189,142	29,052	24,807
Minor Departments	9,750	1,132	1,015
Law and Justice...	503,565	80,892	78,432
Police ...	390,309	55,155	56,467
Marine ...	220,520	29,204	31,596
Education ...	118,270	13,375	17,008
Ecclesiastical ...	34,115	5,538	5,837
Medical ...	103,552	14,452	12,893
Stationery & Printing	37,356	5,893	6,529
Political Agencies ...	110,363	16,215	27,964
Allowances (Treaty) ...	716,420	87,530	77,605
Miscellaneous ...	83,851	18,080	26,403
Superannuation ...	138,360	16,733	14,061
Expenditure... £	3,625,754	506,686	526,699

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Army ...	...	430,617	466,032
Public Works ...	...	287,041	356,264
Miscellaneous Loans...	...	1,831,339	......
Funds, Service ...	...	8,497	9,077
,, Local...	...	74,940	96,411
Deposits ...	...	62,900	103,111
,, Savings' Banks	...	26,043	18,966
Mint Certificates ...	...	372,877	1,664,660
Local Remittances ...	...	2,197,559	3,451,412
Railways ...	...	408,543	372,975
Advances Recoverable ...	...	74,905	101,154
Account Current, London ...	...	324,475	396,927
Account Current, India Post Office	...	25,699	30,318
Account Current, India, Telegraph	...	17,833	10,952
Account Current, Other Accounts	...	624,140	42,431
Account Current, Other Governments...	...	52,554	28,857
Bill Transfer Receipts, Other Govts. ...	...	64,281	36,661
Money Orders, Other Governments ...	...	5,580	3,909
		6,889,883	7,190,147
Balance on 31st May 1870 ...	...	3,578,760	2,916,468
Total....... £		10,975,269	10,633,244

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Receipts of Month ending May 31st.
	£
Land Revenue ...	506,567
Tributes ...	10,471
Forest ...	12,971
Excise ...	39,023
Assessed Taxes ...	16,523
Customs ...	68,478
Salt ...	124,474
Opium ...	176,477
Stamps ...	25,533
Mint ...	1,535
Law and Justice ...	15,981
Police ...	1,215
Marine ...	5,714
Education ...	86
Interest ...	6,448
Miscellaneous ...	3,326
Total Revenue......£	1,015,103

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Payments of Month ending May 31st.
	£
Interest ...	....
Refunds and Drawback ...	4,923
Land Revenue ...	40,029
Forest ...	6,494
Excise ...	4,360
Assessed Taxes ...	369
Customs ...	7,122
Salt ...	2,861
Opium ...	197
Stamps ...	1,201
Mint ...	2,032
Administration ...	13,597
Minor Department ...	580
Law and Justice ...	39,774
Police ...	27,006
Marine ...	14,860
Education...	6,853
Ecclesiastical ...	2,558
Medical ...	7,475
Stationery and Printing	3,395
Political Agencies...	9,275
Allowances (Treaty)	78,771
Miscellaneous ...	12,700
Superannuation ...	8,132
Expenditure......£	294,564

O. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay Accountant General's Office, 5th July 1870.

TREATMENT OF EPIDEMIC CHOLERA

REMARKS BY THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION ON Dr. MURRAY'S REPORT ON THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

1. The Commission have examined Dr. Murray's report on the treatment of epidemic cholera with great interest. It includes points of medical doctrine regarding cholera, which it is unnecessary here to notice, as this part of the subject is at present under enquiry in India. But it also includes a large amount of practical experience contained in replies by 500 medical officers, who have seen cholera in all parts of India, to special questions addressed to them by Dr. Murray. The Commission deem it to be of importance to call attention to the leading practical points in these replies and in Dr. Murray's report.

2. The first important practical result is one which confirms all other experience, namely,—that in fully-developed cholera verging towards or already in collapse, medicines are simply of no use : the condition being beyond human aid. Every remedial agent at all likely to mitigate or cure the disease in its advanced stages has been tried and has failed. Urgent painful symptoms may sometimes be relieved by medicine, but cure of the disease in its stage of collapse is out of the question, unless nature herself does the work.

3. This result of the inquiry proves that all medical relief which has the cure of cholera for its object, must be directed strenuously and systematically against the very beginning of the disease ; for if these are neglected, or if they fail to be benefited by medicine, the patient may be considered as past cure by medicinal agents.

4. There is a concurrence of testimony that whatever may be the cause of cholera (a subject at present under inquiry in India) attacks of the disease are aggravated by defective sanitary conditions, such as the following :—

Malaria.
Crowding.
Defective ventilation.
Fairs, feasts, and their concomitants.
Sudden atmospheric changes in temperature, rain, &c.
Damp subsoil, tainted ground.
Impure air from nuisances.
Tainted water.
Imperfect conservancy.
Fatigue and exhaustion.
Careless dietetic regimen.
Unripe fruit.
Tainted food.

Every agency, in short, which tends to lower the standard of health and excesses of every kind, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors, predispose to attacks of cholera.

5. Nearly all the medical officers are of opinion that cholera can be communicated to unaffected persons by an infected locality, and the opinion is all but unanimous that when cholera invades a station, the safest thing for troops to do is to leave the locality.

6. A large proportion of medical officers express an opinion that the disease is communicable from person to person. This subject is at present under inquiry in India. The chief practicable step on which nearly all are agreed is the isolation of cholera cases.

7. As regards the disease itself, Dr. Murray's report and evidence recognize the following stages or degrees :—*Malaise,* generally present, marked by depression of spirits, want of appetite, torpor of the bowels. When these symptoms show themselves, great care is required in avoiding all excess, especially in eating and drinking, all fatigue, depressing passions, fear, and the like, and it is at this period that most can be done to prevent cholera from becoming developed. Gentle stimulants and tonics, avoiding fatigue, taking rest, and attending to diet, quinine in moderation during the rainy season, are apparently the most suitable means to adopt. Anodynes, opiates, and carminatives are also useful.

8. If the disease is not checked in this stage or gradation, the *malaise* continues, and there is superadded to it other symptoms of a more advanced and dangerous character. These are, "a copious light-coloured painless purging," the stools gradually becoming more watery, and at length colourless like rice water, feeble pulse, cold breath, countenance dark, eyes congested, scanty urine, wandering cramps. Usually this more advanced degree has been divided into two stages,—"simple diarrhœa" and "choleraic diarrhœa,"—but Dr. Murray, looking to the extreme risk of one state passing rapidly into the other, classes them together.

9. All are agreed that, from the moment the slightest diarrhœa appears, even in its simplest and mildest form, and before it has passed into rice-water purging, treatment is of vital importance.

10. During this earliest diarrhœal period of cholera, perfect rest and a judicious use of opiates, combined with aromatics, carminatives, or astringents, dilute sulphuric acid in drinks, and other measures adapted to particular symptoms, appear from the evidence collected by Dr. Murray to be the most efficacious remedies.

11. In some regiments measures for ensuring the immediate discovery and treatment of diarrhœa are organized wherever danger appears. But this report and evidence show that it is a matter of life and death that sufferers should be brought under treatment in the state of *malaise* if at all practicable, or at least at the very first appearance of looseness of the bowels, and that most efficient and systematic means should be adopted for this object at all stations. It is in this stage that the least delay in bringing the patient under treatment may place him beyond all hope of recovery.

12. What is commonly called the stage of "collapse," follows the diarrhœal stages. This is the stage in which almost every remedy and method of treatment has been tried without any evidence of benefit.

13. As in the previous stages, there must during collapse be observed perfect rest. Medicines are of no use. There is nothing for them to do. Iced water, ice in morsels, cleanliness, warmth applied externally, avoiding everything likely to agitate or exhaust the sufferer, careful regimen, and waiting the result, may be said to include all that can be done. Doing too much may destroy the last chance of life.

14. If "reaction" takes place, this stage gives scope for all the discrimination of the medical officer in guiding his patient through it. Here also rest is one of the cardinal remedies : patients in this state have died suddenly from trivial exertion. Refined and careful management and the sparing and judicious use of remedies are what are most required.

15. The practical results of Dr. Murray's extended inquiry and report may be briefly summed up as follows :—

1st.—That the sanitary condition of stations, bazaars, and towns, especially those in the vicinity of troops, should be rigidly attended to.

2nd.—That troops should be thinned out of barracks, or removed from stations where cholera has shown itself, or threatens to appear.

3rd.—That as cholera is a disease curable by medicinal agents only at its very commencement, the efforts of medical officers should be henceforth strenuously directed to the immediate discovery and treatment of the first traces of indisposition among the troops when cholera is at a station, or in its neighbourhood.

4th.—That to enable precautionary measures to be taken with hope of success, the authorities at all stations should be kept constantly informed of the appearance of cholera among the civil populations, even at a distance from their stations.

J. Hope Grant, Q.M.G. and President.
Douglas Galton.
John Sutherland.
H. H. Massy.
T. A. L. Murray.
W. E. Baker.
J. R. Martin.
Robert Rawlinson.

J. J. Frederick,
Secretary, Army Sanitary Commission.

War Office, the 16th March 1870.

BOMBAY.

Small Cause Court.—During last month 2,698 suits were filed in the Small Cause Court.

We understand that Mr. A. Lester, assistant in the Revenue Department, Secretariat, intends shortly to retire on pension.

Mr. F. Birkbeck, Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Surat, has been allowed one month's privilege leave from the 4th July.

Postal Notice.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office for Zanzibar per ship Clementine to-morrow (9th instant) at 11 A.M.

Ensign C. Ffolliott Baugh, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanna, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the 4th July.

Mr. S. A. Kyte, Probationary 3rd Class Inspector of Police in the Belgaum District, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in his appointment.

The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, has been requested by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay to proceed on a pastoral visit to the provinces of Kattiawar and Cutch ; and will leave for that purpose on Monday next.

Sunuds have been granted to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the district of Khandeish :—Mr. Wassoodeo Mahadeo Kurundikar, Mr. Dhondo Sudashiv Panvelkar, and Mr. Rowjee Sukharam.

We have been requested to state that the "Tricumjee Velljee" named in our yesterday's report of the charge brought by Messrs Volkart Brothers against him and other brokers is not Mr. Tricumjee Velljee, son of the late Mr. Velljee Malloo.

The Boiler Explosion.—Two other men, out of the nine who were seriously injured in consequence of the explosion of a boiler in Duncan Road, died on Wednesday evening in the Jamsetjee Hospital. Thus three have died, and six are still in hospital.

On Wednesday last the body of a Hindoo was found by the police at Worlee in an advanced state of decomposition. A coroner's jury was empannelled on the body, and after the examination of one witness, the inquest was adjourned till Wednesday next.

Lieutenant W. C. Black, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Khandeish and Nassick Survey, has been allowed leave for 20 days, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay, to appear before the Central Vernacular Examination Committee, for examination in Marathi.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 95th (The Derbyshire) Regiment, at the Colaba bandstand this evening, weather permitting :—

Overture	Die Flucht nach der Schweiz	Kücken.
Valse	Claribel	Coote.
Selection	Grand Duchess	Offenbach.
Quadrille	Morgano	Hertel.
Galop	Froh und Heiter	Faust.

Criminal Misappropriation.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Vishram Etoo was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust two rupees belonging to Mr. Kealy, supervisor, Tobacco Department, Custom House. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Canara Collectorate.—From the weather report of the Canara Collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th May, we learn that in Carwar the fall of rain was scanty and cultivation had commenced. In Compta also rain was scanty and sowing operations had commenced. In the rest of the talookas there was little or no rain, and consequently the sowing operations had not yet begun. Fever and small-pox prevailed in almost all the talookas.

Prosecution under the Contagious Diseases Act. —On Wednesday last at the Girgaum Police Court, Janbaee, woman, was charged at the instance of Dr. Knapp, superintendent under the Contagious Diseases Act, with carrying on the business of a common prostitute without having obtained a license for the same. Mr. Cleveland conducted the prosecution. Mr. Chalk appeared for the defence. There being no sufficient evidence the Magistrate dismissed the case.

Another Post Office Peon in Trouble.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, Babajee Abajee, a delivery peon in the service of the Bombay Post Office, was charged with wilfully breaking open certain letters sent by post, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating their contents, he being in the employ of Government in the Postal Department. With a view to enable the public prosecutor to conduct the prosecution, the Magistrate postponed the case till Tuesday the 11th instant, and remanded the prisoner to jail.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee as Consul for Persia at Calcutta.—*Gazette of India.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to recognize the creation of the Criminal Court at Peint for the purposes of section V. of Act I. of 1849.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Sharp Work.—Colonel Pelly has informed the Bombay Government, under date the 26th June, that Major Champain had addressed to him a telegraphic communication direct from London to Bushire :—"My reply," says the gallant colonel, "reached him, and his rejoinder reached me in about two minutes." The statement is not very clear, but it may be inferred that each message occupied no more than that brief space of time.—*Englishman.*

Under the provision of section 5 of Act XVII. of 1870, entitled "The Indian Customs Duties' Act," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the value on which duty will be assessed on the importation of "Betelnut all other kinds" will be at the rate of Rs. 4 per cwt. instead of Rs. 7 per cwt. as provided in the schedule. Kerosine, paraffine, petroleum, rock and shale oils of all description will be assessed at the value of twelve annas per imperial gallon, instead of Rs. 1-12. This notification will have retrospective effect from the date of Act XVII. of 1870 coming into force.—*Gazette of India.*

We understand that the loss sustained by some of the inhabitants of Indore, from the recent floods, is

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

estimated to be upwards of four lacs of rupees.—*Poona Observer*, July 7.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the regiments stationed at Poona, in drill order, yesterday (Wednesday) morning. The first brigade consisted of 1-2nd Queen's Regiment and H. M.'s 9th and 23rd Regiments N. I., commanded by Colonel Whitehill; the second brigade consisted of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, detachments 7th Fusiliers, and 95th Regiment, and H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., commanded by Colonel Kemball.—*Ibid.*

We understand that Mr. E. T. Richardson, the City Magistrate, has been appointed Income Tax Collector for the city and cantonment of Poona for three months. During Mr. Richardson's term of office as Income Tax Collector the duties of the City Magistrate will be performed by Mr. Macdonald, the first Assistant Magistrate. All the mamletdars of the different talookas of the Poona collectorate have been appointed income tax collectors within their districts for two months.—*Ibid.*

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 5th July, was 227, being 29 less than in the preceding week, 113 less than the total of the week ending 6th July 1869, and 109 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 68 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous system.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	1
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	10	1
Esplanade	7,869	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	2
Market	75,402	2	3	...	1	2	...	1	12	7
Mandwee	41,152	2	3	...	4	2	...	...	13	5
Chuckla	41,442	1	5	...	4	1	3	...	15	6
Oomburkharee	63,020	2	9	...	1	6	2	...	25	17
Dongree	60,259	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	13	2
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	4	...	...	1	2	1	9	2
Phunusware	22,529	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	9	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	1	3	...	3	3	1	...	14	...
Kharatalao	23,464	...	2	...	...	4	2	...	11	11
Koombarwara	23,085	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	10	1
Khetwaree	29,177	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	6	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	8	...
Chaopatee	6,184	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mazagon	21,781	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	6	1
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	11	...	4	4	2	1	29	2
Parel	7,002	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Seoree	5,042	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	3
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	4	4
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
Bombay	816,562	10	60	1	34	35	28	5	227	68
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		16	132	13	30	52	41	6	236	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (inc. dis. not specified here.)	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	11	1
Brahmin	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Hindoo of other Caste	4	25	1	21	20	9	4	112	26
Hindoo out-caste	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	16	3
Mussulman	3	18	...	5	12	7	...	55	24
Parsee	1	2	...	1	1	4	1	16	9
Jew	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Native-Christian	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	60	1	34	35	28	5	227	68
Corresponding week 1869	24	85	14	52	73	43	6	340	42

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 7th July, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 5th July, 9-5 p.m.; via Turkey, 5th July, 11 p.m. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 5th July, 11-15 a.m.; via Turkey, 5th July, 6-45 p.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

SHIPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s. s. Chrysolite, 477 tons, Captain J. Thomas, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and chillies. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

The s. s. Asia, 1,073 tons, Captain John Peterson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with thirty bags of gunpowder and other sundry cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. E. Thetard, Captain J. C. Fine, and twenty deck passengers.

THE BRAZILIAN.

This fine steamer, belonging to the Liverpool Merchants' Trading Company, takes the following large cargo from Bombay. She sails to-day for Liverpool:—

9,255 bales of cotton, 222 bales of wool, 7,680 bags of seed, 730 bundles of hides, 192 packages of sundries, 265 packages of coffee, 9,624 bundles of coir yarn, 231 bundles of senna, 47 bundles of cassia, 951 bundles of myrabollams, 708 bags of pepper, 1 drum oil, for England; 3 cans for Suez; 103 packages sundries, 100 bags of dhall, 1,166 bags of rice, 75 bags of loose cotton, 10 carts, 20 wheels, 15 bundles of timber, 8 bales of piece-goods, 10 packages of nuts for Aden.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 7th July, 10 a.m.—Weather overcast, wind west, thermometer 77, rainfall 73 cents.

Carwar, 7th July, 10 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind light airs, thermometer 74, barometer 29·82, rainfall 3 inches 72 cents.

Cannanore, 7th July, 10 a.m.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·910, rainfall 81 cents.

Tuticorin, 7th July, 10 a.m.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·80.

Mangalore, 7th July, 12 p.m.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—7th July, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 6th July, 6-55 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 16 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 6th July, 6-46 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 56 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 6th to 9 p.m. of the 7th July is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Karrachee	0 26	0 2
„	Calcutta	10 32	0 14
„	Madras	1 33	0 2
„	Galle	10 10	1 25

THE PARSEES' MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Contagious Diseases Act has given the Parsee Pharisees an opportunity of making a grand demonstration of their strength. Whether, however, it was a wise proceeding on their part remains to be seen. Not unfrequently do the representatives of a hollow and rotten cause indulge blindfold in the most extravagant pretensions on the very brink of the chasm that yawns wide to devour them. The divine right of kings was exaggerated most by kings whose destiny was to be swept away in the irresistible whirlwind of revolutions to be executed or banished by them. The French noblesse vaunted its privileges most offensively during the first period of the Revolution of '89. We cannot certainly by any means conclude from these examples that the assertion of the divine sanctity of pharisaism by the Parsee Pharisees 'goes before its fall.' It is merely a speculation which may or may not be the true interpretation of the phenomenon. We shall frankly confess, however, what it was that suggested it to us, a superficial analogy perhaps after all. But superficial or not, our memory *would* thrust it out confusedly as presenting some points of comparison, and would refer us for explanation to some remarks on the subject contained in that book 'Ecce Homo.' No sooner did we read an account of the great meeting, than the story told so effectively in St. John's biography came into our mind of the woman caught *in the very act* of adultery and brought for condemnation before Christ by the Jewish Scribes and Pharisees, and the judgment he passed upon her—'He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.' And the remarks which our self-willed memory would reproduce out of our reminiscences of 'Ecce Homo,' without even giving us time to enquire of their relevancy, were something to the following effect:—'There are no specific acts which are unpardonable to the Christian. No amount of disobedience which can be named, no amount of disbelief or ignorance of doctrine is sufficient to deprive a man of the name of Christian. For it is held in the Christian Church that the man most stained with crime and even most unsuccessful in breaking himself off criminal habits, and in the same manner the man whose speculative notions are most erroneous or despairing, may yet possess that rudiment of goodness which Christ called faith. But, on another side, the new Moses is more exacting than the old. For the most blameless observance of the whole law is not enough to save the Christian from exclusion, unless it has actually sprung from genuine goodness. It may spring from natural caution or long-sighted selfishness, and in the heart of the strict moralist there may be no spark of faith. For such a moralist, Christ has no mercy. And so it became a maxim in the Christian Church, that faith justifies a man without the deeds of the law.'

After remembering this long rigmarole, we ourselves wondered what it had all to do with the monster meeting convened sternly to drive away for ever prostitutes licensed under the Contagious Diseases Act from the communion of holy Parsees and from participation in their distinctive elaborate ceremonials and observances We could not doubt for a moment that it were a fou calumny even to insinuate, that, if need were, not even the sixteen leaders of the meeting 'could cast stones' at these wretches. And if sinless, had they not a right to be merciless—that is, to be just? We must give up the problem in confusion and despair.—Yours, &c.,

P.M.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The usual quarterly meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. There was a large attendance, and the chair was occupied by the Chairman of the Bench, Mr. Scoble.

THE APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

A memorandum from the Under-Secretary to Government (General Department), dated 13th May 1870, appointing Captain Hector Tulloch Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, was laid on the table. The memorandum was recorded.

THE LATE MR. LEATHES AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

The Chairman said—The next business is the appointment of a Clerk to the Justices in place of the late Mr. C. E. Stanger Leathes. I am sure, gentlemen, that the feeling which animates the Bench upon this occasion is one of unmixed regret at the unfortunate catastrophe which has deprived the Bench of one of its ablest officers. Mr. Leathes was connected with the corporation of Justices of the Peace in Bombay almost from the day of his arrival in this presidency; and for a period of fourteen years, almost without intermission, he discharged the duties of Clerk of the Peace. To those of you who knew him personally, who were acquainted with his many high qualities both of head and heart, it is unnecessary that I should say any words in his praise; and by those of you who were only brought into contact with him in his official capacity, I am sure that his unvarying courtesy, his readiness to oblige, his capacity of business, will be equally well remembered. Upon this occasion it is difficult to say all that one would wish to say upon such a subject. The feeling which we entertain, those of us at least who knew him, is a feeling which will hardly bear expression, and it is not a feeling to which upon a public occasion like this I should feel myself adequate to give expression. To us upon this occasion devolves the duty of recognising his worth, and I am sure that will be done readily and without stint by all the Justices, both British and native, who are here assembled. It also devolves upon us to appoint his successor, and I think that the best proof we can give of our recognition of the services of Mr. Leathes is by a unanimous vote to appoint his brother, who has acted for him on three occasions, to succeed him in his office. Mr. Francis Leathes is well aware of the duties which devolve upon the Clerk of the Peace, and has discharged them on previous occasions to the entire satisfaction of the Bench. I have therefore great pleasure in proposing that we should appoint Mr. F. S. Leathes as Clerk to the Justices, in place of the late Mr. C. E. S. Leathes.

The motion was seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and carried unanimously.

Mr. John Connon, who just entered the room as the Chairman announced the next subject, said he understood that Mr. Leathes surviving had been appointed Clerk of the Justices of the Peace, and that the Chairman had made some remarks about Mr. Leathes, deceased. He had come to the meeting expressly to say a word, if he could, about the late Mr. Leathes, and to this effect—that, although a shadow of unpleasantness had once arisen betwixt Mr. Leathes and him, in the office which he, Mr. Connon, now held, he had had occasion to see a great deal of Mr. Leathes, perhaps more than any other Justice except perhaps the Municipal Commissioner, and he thought it was due to the late Mr. Leathes as a dead man, and to himself as a living man, to say that he thought Mr. Leathes was a very faithful servant of the Justices of the Peace. Mr. Leathes was necessarily often before him (Mr. Connon) he in a judicial capacity, Mr. Leathes as an advocate; and to the Chairman, who was a skilled advocate and might be an eminent judge even at present he believed if he had chosen, he would say of Mr. Leathes that, although a very assiduous advocate in respect of this Municipality, he was a fair advocate—and the Chairman knew what that meant, that is he never took advantage of any person who was a defendant when he was prosecuting, but conducted the proceedings in the interests of the Municipality in the spirit of fairness which was an essential characteristic of an English gentleman, whether an advocate, judge, or anything else; and he could not have reconciled it to his feelings if he had not been able to be present here—and he was happy to be present—to say this one word, that he thought the late Mr. Leathes had done well by this Municipality, which he had long served, that he was a most faithful servant, and did everything well belonging to his office; and since there had not been a form of resolution moved, perhaps he should not do so, but he would be sorry to let this occasion pass without this expression of his feeling, and he would therefore propose:—"That the Bench desire to record their sense of the valuable services of the late Mr. C. E. Stanger Leathes as Clerk of the Peace during a period of nearly fourteen years, and to express their sincere condolence with his family on his untimely loss."

The motion was seconded by Mr. F. F. Lidderdale, and carried unanimously.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

The Chairman said the next business was the consideration of such part of the Government resolution No. 17 C.W., as related to the subject of the water supply of Bombay, with a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject. The resolution and the memorandum had been already circulated to the Justices, and he apprehended that it would therefore be unnecessary that they should be read. Mr. Chapman had asked him to read the portion of the Government resolution relating to the water supply, but as he was suffering from a severe cold, perhaps Mr. Chapman himself would read it.

Mr. Chapman then read the following:—

"Government concur with the Commission in rejecting the Shewla scheme. It does not appear to have been ascertained, beyond a doubt, that as good a storage basin cannot be found in closer proximity to Bombay, nor are the details of the scheme sufficiently well-considered. The amount of the outlay involved also puts it beyond the power of the Municipality for the present at least.

"The Canery and Poway schemes would not give results commensurate with the outlay they would involve, and the construction of either would only be a half measure.

"A very substantial addition to the Vehar lake, at an expenditure which is within the means of the Municipality, might however be made by the execution of the Toolsee scheme, and Government concur with the Commission that this would be the best practicable arrangement.

"It could only, however, be regarded as an interim expedient, for it does not provide for the full quantity (15 gallons) of water per head for the number of people that now probably inhabit Bombay; and would therefore, year by year, as the population increases, become more and more inadequate: many years would, however, probably elapse before any practical inconvenience would be felt, and it is reasonable to suppose, in that interval, that not only will some suitable scheme for a substantial increase be devised, but that means will be forthcoming for carrying it out.

"It is quite clear that, as a permanent arrangement, this city should not be left to depend on one source of supply, liable to suffer from insufficient rainfall in successive years, or destruction from accident to the impounding dams.

"The risk of either contingency may not be great, but it does no doubt exist, and therefore the Municipality should lose no time in having the further investigation suggested by the Commission made, in view to the selection of a suitable site for another reservoir, so that all may be ready for action as soon as means can be made available; in the meantime the dams of the Vehar lake should be strengthened, as recommended, and the question of another main from Vehar should be seriously considered.

"The mode of distributing the present supply appears to be very faulty; of the 8,500,000 gallons delivered, only 21,53,475 gallons are accounted for, the remaining 6,346,255 gallons running away through private service pipes without check. Government concur, therefore, with the Commission that it would be advisable to apply meters in all practicable cases (it cannot always be done for want of pressure), and to provide small dipping wells throughout the native town, in the manner suggested by Mr. Blaney."

Mr. Crawford then said—Sir, this resolution contains a variety of suggestions with reference to the water supply of Bombay; and as regards the improvement of the existing system of service (which is unquestionably faulty), the construction of dipping wells, and other minor suggestions and details, I think that the Justices here assembled will agree with me that the consideration of these details can be very well deferred for a few months, and that these suggestions had better be brought up by myself, acting on the advice of the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, in connection with the Budget votes. I will propose, therefore, that we confine our discussion to-day simply to the suggestion of Government with reference to a new supply or increased supply of water for the town. I do not think it is necessary at this stage of the question to urge upon the Justices—in fact, I hope they will not require much persuasion on the subject—to consider the enormous necessity which exists for an increased water supply for Bombay; but what I would wish more particularly to point out to you in even stronger terms than those used by the Commission and Government, is the need which exists for not merely an auxiliary supply but an independent supply, by which the city will not be dependent on any one system of water works, and its very existence be imperilled by an accident at any part of that system. I, myself, am very strongly of opinion that, though the Toolsee auxiliary scheme might give us a little more water, or in other words would throw more water into Vehar, the first thing to be done by any money we can raise is to get an independent source of supply. Till we have got that we should not spend one pie in any other works, and I hope the majority of the Justices will agree with me in this view, and I feel sure myself that they will. I have already explained in my memorandum how it was that I directed the Toolsee scheme as an independent project to be further investigated. I may as well mention here that the idea of supplementing the water supply of Bombay from Toolsee is by no means a new one. The whole thing was proposed, and in fact was even described in detail years ago—was part of the original scheme for water works in Bombay, read before the Institute of Engineers by Mr. Conybear in 1857; and a plan showing what the proposals were, and showing Toolsee reservoir, will be found appended to that paper. So also the Powee scheme was similarly explained at that time. But the gentleman who proposed the Toolsee scheme at that time proposed to supplement the supply from Vehar Lake by a syphon pipe over the ridge you will see there (pointing to the model of the Toolsee Valley and hills). That may or may not be preferable to the cutting which Mr. Aitken has suggested, but I for my own part feel sure that the majority of the Justices will not look at any merely auxiliary scheme, any scheme which does not provide an independent source, till they are quite satisfied that an independent source cannot be provided. It has been suggested by Dr. Blaney and others, on what appears to be very good evidence, that an independent source of supply can be obtained from Toolsee. Measures have been taken to ascertain whether this is possible. The details have been worked out, and the plans and estimates are ready. It now becomes an engineering question, and an engineering question, I need scarcely observe to the Bench, is one which the Bench is not qualified as a body to deal with, for the Bench is composed of various gentlemen who of course have not the engineering experience necessary to decide, or even to discuss the details of, this scheme. What I propose therefore to do to-day is just this: that we should refer this scheme, with all its details, plans, and everything, to a select committee, from our body, of gentlemen competent to advise us on a great question of this kind; and when I mention the names of the committee I would propose, I am sure they will commend themselves to you, and that the verdict of the three gentlemen whose names I mention will be accepted by the whole body of the Bench, as well as by Government. The gentlemen I propose are General Tremenhere, Mr. Ormiston, and Mr. LeMesurier. (Applause.) I am happy to be able to say that these three gentlemen have individually expressed to me their willingness to serve on this committee; and I would propose that, the matter being this day formally referred to this committee, the Bench stand adjourned for such time as the select committee think necessary, and await their report. If the report is favourable, the question in all its bearings can be discussed at the adjourned meeting, and at that time, the Finance Committee having in the meantime ascertained from the select committee what the cost will be, the financial part of the question can also be discussed in all its bearings. So I hope at next meeting we shall be in a position to discuss all this question once and for all, the question being whether it is possible to obtain from Toolsee Valley an independent supply of water at a cost which the Municipality is now in a position to meet. A few words only as to the financial part of the arrangement. I may say, I think, without committing myself too far, that I have the best reason for believing that on this scheme being declared feasible the money for it will be forthcoming at once and without difficulty in the manner I have proposed. It is quite possible—we are all liable to err—that the select committee whom I have named may object to this work in some way. The scheme may be deemed either insufficient, or costing too much, or there may be various reasons which may lead to its rejection. If that is so, we shall not be discouraged, Captain Tulloch and myself, but we shall set ourselves to work to do what Government tell us to do, and that is, to look for another independent source of supply, and it will be for the Bench to consider whether in the interim this auxiliary scheme shall be carried out or not. I beg, therefore, to propose—"That the Toolsee scheme, described in the Municipal Commissioner's memorandum, be referred to a select committee, composed of Major-General Tremenhere, Mr. Ormiston, and Mr. LeMesurier, who should be asked to report on its feasibility and probable cost, and that the Bench adjourn until the 3rd August to receive the report of this Committee." (Applause.) If any modification of this motion will meet the views of Mr. Ormiston, I shall be happy to have it modified.

Mr. Ormiston, who had just entered the meeting, said he was sorry he had not heard the remarks by Mr. Crawford, but he would be glad to do what he could on the committee. He thought, meantime, it would be very desirable to see Captain Tulloch's report, if there was such a thing.

Mr. Crawford remarked that Captain Tulloch had not made a report.

Mr. Ormiston said he had made that remark, because he had been looking over Captain Tulloch's figures that morning, and so far as he could make them out there appeared to be a mistake somewhere. It appeared to him—he should have told Captain Tulloch this privately if he had known earlier, but he had not had time—the quantity of water Captain Tulloch had taken for granted as available was equal to the whole rainfall, without making any deduction for evaporation or loss. Now, taking into account the area of the lake and of the gathering ground, so far as he could ascertain from a rough estimate, the scheme would not produce more than half the quantity which Captain Tulloch estimated—[Mr. R. Aitken—Hear, hear]—and that would make a considerable difference.

Mr. Crawford said that Captain Tulloch had gone into the figures, and would, he daresay, lay them before the committee.

Mr. Ormiston added that he had only mentioned that so that if there were any figures by Captain Tulloch, they might be produced; but he would be glad to assist so far as he could in the matter.

Captain Tulloch remarked that the Toolsee Valley was very different from the Vehar one. He had no record of the rainfall at Toolsee, but they knew that it was constantly raining there when it was not raining at Vehar. He had been up lately twice, and on these occasions there had been four heavy falls each day when no rain at all fell at Vehar, and he thought it would be only fair to assume that the rainfall at Toolsee would be considerably greater than that at Vehar. If they looked to the range of hills they would find the Toolsee range was considerably higher than that at Vehar, and therefore the clouds which passed over Vehar failed to get past Toolsee hills and deposited their moisture there. Then they could gather more water; the slopes were much greater, and there would be little soakage, as the water ran over rock a great part of the course. He thought they certainly would get four-fifths of the rainfall at Toolsee. The Vehar reservoir was constructed on the supposition of getting only six-tenths, but he thought if they looked to the Toolsee Valley they would find that from the slopes being very much greater they would collect very much more water.

Mr. Ormiston reminded the Bench that in a former Commission, in 1865, there was a great deal of fault found with the Vehar water. The water turned out to be bad, and that was ascertained to result from taking it from too low a level; and as that involved a sanitary question he would be glad if the Bench would be kind enough to nominate Dr. Hunter or Dr. Lyon as a member of the committee if either was willing to act.

Mr. R. Aitken said that yesterday he gave notice to Captain Tulloch that his calculations did not agree with Captain Tulloch's.

Mr. Manisty said he spoke to order. He submitted they were getting entirely away from the discussion: they were getting into the groove the motion was intended to avoid. If they sat there all the afternoon listening to an engineer's discussion about things the Bench could form no opinion upon, they would not get through the business of the meeting, and he submitted that the Chairman should rule that no engineer should speak on the engineering question, that being a subject not before the meeting.

Mr. Narrayen Wassoodewjee said that in order to arrive at an efficacious settlement of the question the only course appeared to him to be to refer the matter to a committee of the gentlemen just proposed by Mr. Crawford, because, though they were all agreed that Bombay should not depend upon a precarious supply of water, he did not think they were competent to discuss the question in all its bearings. The financial part of the Municipal Commissioner's scheme appeared to him to be rather objectionable, since Mr. Crawford wished to lay the town under the contribution of additional water rates. He thought the necessity for doing so might be obviated by applying to the Legislature to repeal that part of the Act which required the Bench annually to lay aside 2½ lakhs for drainage without having any special work to provide for. However, he thought that until they received the report of the committee as to the feasibility of the scheme and as to the resources of Toolsee, it was premature to discuss the matter. He therefore seconded Mr. Crawford's motion.

Mr. Aitken here remarked that he quite agreed with Mr. Manisty as to the undesirableness of an engineering discussion. All he had to add was that he quite agreed with Mr. Ormiston as to the incorrectness of Captain Tulloch's data.

Captain Henry said all he would remark was that he regretted that the matter was to be referred to a committee of engineers, for he believed they were very much like doctors, they never would agree. (Laughter.) If the Municipality had an officer in whom they could trust—and they ought not to have anybody else—(hear, hear)—he would say trust it to him. He was quite sure, as he had already said, that engineers were like doctors, and never would agree to any scheme. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ormiston said he quite approved of Captain Henry's idea. He for one would be glad to agree with Captain Henry; he did not want to be bothered with the matter at all. (Laughter.)

Dr. Joynt said he was inclined to leave the question to one responsible officer. He did not object to a discussion by men capable of discussing the question, but he thought it was in the memory of all present that hitherto they had had a deal of palaver. They had had three modes of discussion, by a ludicrous display of speeches, including some badly pronounced Latin, scurrility in the native press, and the circulation of pamphlets. Now, strange to say, neither the absurd pronunciation of Latin nor the scurrility of the press had assisted them. He supposed the pamphlets gave rise to some useful discussion, for some of the men knew what they were about and the difficulty of the question, and were acquainted with engineering. Some remarks had been made by the speakers there that day about ways and means, and so on, and of course that was a most serious aspect of the case. Objection had been made to what Mr. Crawford proposed as to the increasing of certain rates, and he thought very justly made. He was aware of the existence of Mr. John Mill—he read his book carefully many years ago—and he was also aware of the existence of a formidable secretary of the Chamber of Commerce,—(laughter)—who he believed was now present; nevertheless he must ask a question. He knew that perhaps he interfered with the prejudices of many present, and, worst of all, with their religious prejudices; he knew the Jupiter of the Pantheon of most people in Bombay was cotton, and that their one great commandment was, "Thou shalt worship Cotton, and it alone shalt thou serve;" but he asked, was it necessary in this nineteenth century to conciliate this deity by human sacrifices? They taxed the poor man's bread and let cotton go free. ("Oh, oh," and "Question.") But Government had lately shown a disposition, he thought, to tax cotton——

The Chairman—I am afraid the speaker is wandering rather from the subject.

Dr. Joynt—I am speaking of ways and means.

The Chairman—The question before the Bench is whether this matter should be referred to a committee.

Dr. Joynt—But I am referring to the remarks of the other speakers. If you object, I say nothing more. Dr. Joynt then proceeded to say that it struck him a decimal tax on cotton would relieve them of all this increased pressure. And that when they considered what this Bombay of theirs was, but one vast appliance of the cotton trade, which was their *raison d'être*, if the financial difficulty only was to be considered he thought that it should be considered by the Bench that a mere decimal tax on cotton would raise the money. He would still leave the matter to one responsible gentleman. He congratulated the Bench on the appointment of Captain Tulloch, who, he thought, was competent to consider the case, and if the Bench thought more advice necessary, or if Captain Tulloch thought so, then let them authorize him to associate others with him; but he thought that as Captain Tulloch had been recently appointed and had made the questions of drainage and water supply his study for years, he ought to be allowed the use of his own judgment in the case. He sympathized with Mr. Manisty and Mr. Narrayen; he did not think ways and means ought to prevent a double supply of water to Bombay, for if Government was willing to tax cotton for other purposes, he supposed it was willing to tax cotton so as to make it pay the ways and means for this scheme.

Mr. C. E. Chapman said he agreed with the last speaker, though he did not wish to go into the question of cotton or a tax on cotton, and he thought that as they had a responsible engineer for the Municipality they could not do better than trust the question to him, and as a parallel had been drawn as to this and the doctors, he would say that, just as a doctor might call in a second opinion if he was in doubt, so they might safely leave it to Captain Tulloch, should he require a second or third opinion, to avail himself of any professional knowledge there might be in Bombay. He agreed with the previous speaker that a division in a committee that had to bring up a report was a thing to be deprecated. At all events the Bench was willing to hear its own engineer on the subject, and if they gave Captain Tulloch time he would probably by next meeting be in a position to show what his opinion was and how that was founded on figures and facts; and he thought on that ground they should leave the matter with their Executive Engineer.

Mr. Janardhun S. Gadgil thought that a committee was necessary. They already knew Captain Tulloch's opinion, but in order to test the accuracy of his calculations they ought, he thought, to submit the whole scheme to a committee.

Captain Tulloch begged to say that this project was really not his in any way at all. He had been in Bombay only a short time, and Mr. Crawford had directed him to consider the question whether he could make Toolsee an independent scheme, and so had considered the question simply from that point. The question as to whether it was the best scheme for Bombay was however another question altogether, and of course they could hardly expect him to give an answer to that in so short a time. He hoped to be able to do so before long, but of course it was at the present moment impossible that he could do so. The Toolsee scheme, as it was seen at present, had simply been prepared in the light of considering the question of making it an independent source not at all dependent on the Vehar Lake—that was all.

The Chairman said he would like to ask Captain Tulloch whether the appointment of a committee, supposing it was to report in a short time, would in any way delay the commencement of the works?

Captain Tulloch replied that, if the works were to be carried out after the monsoon, they must have some water so as to go on with whatever dams might be required, and in order to collect that water they must work during the monsoon,—that was to say in October. But this was the month in which the heaviest rainfalls took place, and he should think that if the temporary works—the mere temporary dams—were carried out by the middle of next month, they would have enough water for the permanent works.

Mr. Narrayen Wassoodewjee remarked that perhaps Captain Tulloch was not aware it was impossible for the men to work at Toolsee during the monsoon. The jungle fever was so severe that it would be simply murdering men to send them there during the monsoon.

Captain Tulloch replied that he had been twice at Toolsee, and had slept there all night and found no bad effects. The temporary works only would be commenced now; and then they would wait till the fever time was over ere they did anything further. The permanent works could not be commenced until January.

Mr. Connon said he did not know that there was any counter resolution before the meeting. There was a resolution, he understood, by Mr. Crawford, proposing that the matter be referred to three gentlemen, members of the Bench, well known to all present, and very competent to give an opinion, and there was a suggestion, to which he did not know that Mr. Crawford made the least objection, that a gentleman like Dr. Hunter or Dr. Lyon should be added, for reasons expressed and well known to them all. He only rose to say he thought there should be such a reference, for, without any reflection on Captain Tulloch, though they had had the pleasure of seeing him before in Bombay, Captain Tulloch would not be offended if he said he was a somewhat new man here though no doubt a very good man elsewhere, and he supposed a good man anywhere. (Laughter.) But they stuck by their old friends a little more than that. It was a serious business to decide whether they were going to have any really good water for Bombay or not, and—he said so without the least reflection on Captain Tulloch—they would be much pleased to have the opinion of Major-General Tremenhere, Mr. Ormiston, and Mr. LeMessurier before they committed themselves to a somewhat gigantic expenditure even on borrowed money—because though money was borrowed it had sometimes to be repaid, as some of them knew to their cost—(laughter)—and therefore, if there was no counter resolution, he had nothing to say except that he expressed his most cordial approval of the motion by Mr. Crawford, and hoped that it would be carried unanimously. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney then said that, having taken some trouble in connection with this question for the last four or five years (hear, hear), having been acquainted with the water question from the first day there was a water question here—when the late Colonel Crawford went out to Vehar and all the coolies died there—and also, having been in Bombay during the years of the execution of the water works, which certainly did a deal of execution among the coolies in Bombay, he might be allowed to make a few remarks at this stage. (Hear, hear). Whether they had decided the financial point that they were unable to take up a larger scheme than this independent Toolsee scheme was a question for the Bench to determine. Some had advocated the Shewla scheme, but everybody had at least decided there must be some new supply, and there was no other that could equal that from an independent source. At all events he had seen none other—it was in that belief he had proceeded to do what he had done with regard to the water works question. He would here say he was glad to see Captain Tulloch had taken up the water question in the way he had done. He saw that Government made some reference in its resolution to looking about the country and ascertaining whether there was any other site available for a good and sufficient supply for Bombay and its increasing population. If there should be no objection to the execution of this Toolsee project, if it should be carried out, it was calculated as far as could be done that it would give along with Vehar a supply equal to nearly twenty gallons per head of population per day. Now perhaps every member of the Bench would agree with him that they did not want water for flushing water-closets—they did not want waterclosets. All the evidence that was given before the Water and Drainage Commission, whether by Parsees, Purbhoos, or Europeans or others, was to the effect that 11, 15, or 16 gallons per head per day, or somewhere about that quantity, would be an ample supply, so that if they could provide a supply of 20 gallons a head per day, he thought that even would put them in advance of the present population and enable them to meet the necessities of an increase for a few years to come. That being so, he thought that for Captain Tulloch's sake, and for the sake of the people of the city, this being a large question involving a considerable sum of money, and being also a great sanitary question for the city, they should not be too hasty. He did not think Captain Tulloch would like all the responsibility to be thrown on him of coming and saying, "This is all right, just sanction it, and I will execute it;" and he felt sure that if the plans and estimates were submitted to a body of eminent engineers such as those mentioned, and if there were one or two medical gentlemen associated with them to consider any sanitary questions that might arise, the Bench would be much more satisfied, and he was sure Captain Tulloch would be so too. Referring to the Government resolution as to looking for any independent source that might be discovered in the Konkan and executed at a moderate cost, he might say he had been well acquainted with the people who had been surveying with Mr. Aitken in the Konkan and the people who surveyed in Colonel Crawford's day also, and it was a singular fact that in all these surveys—and there had been three, if not four of them—it had been found there were no sites within a reasonable distance of Bombay—putting aside the Shewla one, which was at a great distance. Of course if Captain Tulloch could find out any place within a reasonable period, so that this question might be decided in time to begin the work this season, the whole matter should be looked over, but to the best of his belief from enquiries made of practical men who had been living in the vicinity for two or three years there did not appear to be any available site possessing the necessary advantages. There was one point in connection with this ninety feet contour on which he would make an observation—that was, that the rainfall was taken at 102 inches. Now they had not a regular rainfall of 102 inches in the Vehar Valley, and in taking these calculations he would wish very much that the actual registration of Vehar should be taken the fall to be expected at Toolsee. He knew the situation of Toolsee, he knew there would be rain there when there would not be any at Vehar; but he thought they should take the Vehar figures as safe guides. Possibly the committee of engineers would think this suggestion worth acting upon, and perhaps they would then be able to come before the Bench with an estimate of the quantity of water which Toolsee would actually contain. He might say here, that in doing what he had done on this subject, he had endeavoured only to do his duty as a Justice. (Applause.) He need not tell the Bench that it had cost him considerable trouble, but so far as there was any engineering value in his scheme it was not his, and he thought it was only bare justice to the gentleman who had helped him in the work to mention,—for though he would not permit him to mention his name while here, he was now in England,—that it was Mr. James Bapty of Leeds to whom the credit was due. (Applause.)

Mr. Crawford said he would still recommend his resolution to the Bench, as he hoped it was one that was eminently practical as a way of settling the question as speedily as possible. He of course had quite as much, and even more confidence in Captain Tulloch than any member of the Bench had, having known that gentleman and his qualifications for some time; but he knew very well it was impossible to expect Captain Tulloch's proposals or his figures to go up to Government with any prospect of getting money from them without some further reference. He was quite sure the result of any such decision on the part of the Bench would be further delay, whereas the result of what he now proposed would be to send up to Government such an opinion as they would be able to act on without further delay. He was sure Government would act on such an opinion, and therefore he recommended his resolution as the best, shortest, and most practical way of settling this question, and he hoped it would be unanimously adopted. (Applause.)

The resolution was then unanimously passed, with the addition of Dr. Lyons name to the committee, the committee to report to an adjourned meeting to be held a month hence.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Mr. Crawford said he might just mention, though it was not on the list of business at all, that with the permission of the Chairman there would be a special general meeting of the Bench convened, before they assembled at the adjourned meeting, at which his annual report would be considered. The report itself had now been in type for some time, but the statement of the accounts was not ready, it being of considerable length owing to its being the winding up of the old system and requiring very careful scrutiny so as to close the old accounts once for all. However, the proof sheets had been corrected for, he hoped, the last time, and all would soon be ready.

Mr. Chapman asked if the Controller of Accounts would be able to lay before the Bench the result of the first half year of the new accounts, up to 30th June, for the members would wish to see what the financial position was—so as to ascertain whether it would be necessary to curtail some of the grants, or whether they were so rich that they might propose some new scheme—(laughter)—for the Town Duties, he heard, were coming in so fruitfully that the Municipal Commissioner did not know what to do with the money.

Mr. Crawford replied that he was glad to say that the Bench would be able to see the result of the last six months along with his report—in fact, the account was already closed. He was happy to say the income would exceed the estimate and also the expenditure. (Applause.)

DR. LUMSDAINE'S SERVICES AS ACTING HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Blaney said the motion which he was about to propose would require very little to recommend it to the approval of all the Justices. There had been no other way of bringing Dr. Lumsdaine's services to the notice of the Bench except by this formal motion, and though the time was now distant since Dr. Lumsdaine had handed over the duties of the office to Dr. Hewlett, he still trusted that was not a fatal objection to the putting forward of a motion at the present time. Those best acquainted with the Municipality, namely, the heads of departments, would be best able to say with what zeal and ability Dr. Lumsdaine presided over his department, and how creditably he performed the duties of the office, and especially when they considered it was an "acting" post, for a period of eighteen months. He (Dr. Blaney) had been associated with Dr. Lumsdaine in some matters, and had taken some trouble to know the working of the Department of Public Health, and the impression he had received in all he had seen in the working of the office during Dr. Lumsdaine's time was that of unmixed satisfaction. During Dr. Lumsdaine's incumbency the expenditure was reduced, while the efficiency of the department was not diminished. Dr. Lumsdaine had also given them those valuable quarterly sanitary reports, while before they only had annual reports; and all those who took an interest in public health would know the value of such reports, for the matter reported was ever fresh and interesting, in that way was a great advantage over the annual reports, for matters reported in January which occurred in February a year before would not be of so much use. These quarterly reports were valuable, and as time went on would become more and more valuable. There were also Dr. Lumsdaine's services to the water supply and drainage commission to be considered; his evidence given before that commission would bear scrutiny for the next half century, and the evidence and advice he gave the commission were in his (Dr. Blaney's) opinion eminently sound, though it hardly became him to speak of Dr. Lumsdaine's qualifications in any way—in fact, he only took up the matter because he did not see any other attempt made to bring Dr. Lumsdaine's services to notice. Associated with Dr. Lumsdaine, he knew how he had worked as president of the committee of Justices appointed to amend the act as regarded sanitation. The sittings of the committee had extended over a long period, and he might state that the amended act was ready now for legal opinion, but the whole burden of the work fell upon Dr. Lumsdaine. And there was also the vaccination question, which Dr. Lumsdaine took up heartily; the Bench knew how, when a little opposition was offered by the Bombay Association, by the able views which Dr. Lumsdaine put forth he was able to convince the Bombay Association of the value of vaccination. It was indeed creditable to the Association that they were able to receive in the spirit in which they were offered those views of Dr. Lumsdaine as regarded this sanitary measure of such great moment to this population. He need not take up the time of the Bench any further, as he believed there was no difference of opinion as to the efficient way in which Dr. Lumsdaine had performed his duties as Health Officer, and he would beg to move—"That, in consideration of the highly efficient manner in which the duties of Health Officer of the City of Bombay have been discharged by Dr. Lumsdaine during the absence in Europe of the permanent officer, Dr. Hewlett, the Bench desires to convey its thanks to Dr. Lumsdaine on his retirement from the post of acting Health Officer which he has so ably filled." (Applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the motion, remarking that he agreed with all that had fallen from Dr. Blaney except upon one point. No doubt Dr. Lumsdaine's essay on vaccination was able and convincing, but the Bombay Association was really frightened into the change of opinion on account of the unanimous voice of the native press, which certainly redounded to the credit of the native press.

Mr. Crawford thought there would be but one voice in reference to this motion, and he for his part would say that in his annual report he had made special reference to Dr. Lumsdaine's great services, and at the annual meeting he would, if nobody else had done so, have proposed a special vote of thanks to Dr. Lumsdaine. As, however, this vote had been brought on now, and as there was such a large meeting, it would be much more gratifying, he had no doubt, to Dr. Lumsdaine that the vote should be passed now at once. And as it would of course be passed, he would merely read the few words he had already said about Dr. Lumsdaine, which would convey to them the feeling which all of those who worked with Dr. Lumsdaine entertained for him. He said:—

"Dr. Lumsdaine was the incumbent when, at the end of 1867, a Select Committee of the Bench revised all the Municipal Establishments, and he succeeded in convincing that Committee that but little reduction could be hoped for in his department. But many sceptics remained; the majority, as usual, utterly ignorant of the work to be performed, yet claiming to be judges of its cost; not to be convinced by the statements of those best acquainted with the city's wants, unmoved by comparisons of its statistics with those of other cities, unmindful of its size and population, but possessed with the one stubborn notion that so many lacs of rupees is a large sum to spend on the conservancy of the town. Dr. Lumsdaine set himself, at my suggestion, the task of proving that the lowest safe limit in reduction had been already over-stepped in Bombay, and that the city is getting the full value of its money. Partly with this object, and partly with a view to place matters affecting the public health before the public while yet an interest attaches to them, he commenced a series of quarterly reports, in which, besides narrating the principal sanitary events of each quarter, and commenting on any important sanitary question of the moment, he combated successfully the dangerous doctrine that an Executive Officer of Health is unnecessary for this large city; and then, taking for his text the words of one of the most persistent advocates of retrenchment, showed clearly the quantity and nature of the work to be performed, and actually performed, by each branch under him, and detailed the establishments given to him for the purpose: pointing out, however, at the outset that he should have to work throughout the year with numbers even lower than the already reduced budget standard, owing to there being no provision in it for reserve of stock and plant.

"It is now for those who are unconvinced, and consider the cost of conservancy in Bombay excessive, to show how the work can be done for a less sum. The actual figures show that the entire cost of the Health Department (including Halalcore Department) was Rs. 7,50,314-11-8 in 1869, against Rs. 8,65,942-8-3 in 1868, or less by Rs. 1,15,567-12-7. I am confident myself that the general verdict must be that my promise in 1867 to effect all possible reductions has been amply fulfilled; that the Health Department, under Dr. Lumsdaine's most earnest and zealous superintendence, has worked throughout the year at a minimum cost, lopping off every superfluity, economizing everywhere, yet working up to the average of former years, and more than maintaining its character for efficiency.

"Besides watching unwearied over every detail of his duties, ready to combat any disaster, or remedy any mishap, Dr. Lumsdaine has done incalculable service to Bombay in his careful study of the defects in the conservancy clauses of the Municipal Act of 1865, with a view to their correction by the Select Committee, of which he is a member. He has also published a most exhaustive and convincing paper on Vaccination, which, translated into the vernaculars by my friends Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Dr. Dhirujram Dulputram, undoubtedly turned the scale in native opinion, and principally induced the Bombay Association to reconsider their former opinion, and to recommend the Legislature to make vaccination compulsory."

(Applause.) This very faintly expressed the feelings with which Dr. Lumsdaine was regarded.

Mr. Ormiston thought the vote of thanks should be put upon a cup or a piece of plate, for he should say a simple sheet of paper was insufficient, and he thought that if Dr. Blaney would add that to his motion it would meet with general support.

Dr. Blaney said he had no objection.

Mr. Chapman said he would be sorry to say anything that would seem illiberal, but he would ask them to remember that they were not dealing with their own money. (Hear, hear.) If the Justices would put their hands into their own pockets it would be a different thing. (Applause.)

Mr. Connon said that if Mr. Ormiston did think a cup was desirable, there perhaps ought to be something in the cup—(laughter)—and he would be happy to join immediately in a subscription for the purpose; but it would not be becoming in them to grant the money required from Municipal funds, as the Accountant General had said, and in saying so he had shown his aptitude for the great office he held by at once objecting to this. With the greatest regard for Dr. Lumsdaine, he also would object to the money of the Municipality being taken for this purpose. It seemed not in such good taste as Dr. Blaney was capable of, and he did not know how he forgot it, but so the fact was; and he did not think that, in the presence of Dr. Hewlett, the present Health Officer of this Municipality, in praising Dr. Lumsdaine they should overlook Dr. Hewlett, of whom no one could speak in praise that he would not follow, though he had been given to understand that he made some remark once at a meeting when Dr. Hewlett was in Europe which that gentleman had not approved of. He hoped they would excuse him for taking this opportunity of saying that he thought the Municipality had been very happy during Dr. Hewlett's incumbency, for he had done great service, had made great sacrifices—(hear, hear)—and while he would be glad that honour should be done to Dr. Lumsdaine, he wished, with the chairman's permission, to express his sense—and he was sure he would express the sense of the Bench generally—of the great services of Dr. Hewlett—even though he had not issued quarterly reports—(laughter)—which were the proper thing, he supposed, or even weekly reports—(laughter)—which might be published in the papers gratis, and save the expense of the printing of quarterly or yearly reports; and he would suggest to Dr. Hewlett that he should publish weekly reports. (Laughter.) But at all events, however that might be, he would say that in acknowledging, as he did for himself, the great services of Dr. Lumsdaine, he thought they had much reason to be pleased that Dr. Hewlett had come back stronger than ever, and able to do more work than ever he did before, if that were possible. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney asked permission to correct any impression which might be received that even by implication he wished to think lightly of the services of Dr. Hewlett. He knew very well how the duties of the Health Department were conducted by Dr. Hewlett, and had no hesitation in saying that the Health Officer of the city was too hard worked.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried by acclamation, after which the meeting separated.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TENTH DAY, THURSDAY, July 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

House-breaking.—Ismail Peerbhoy and Sulliman Moosajee were charged with house-breaking and theft of thirteen pieces of cloth, a currency note for twenty rupees, ten rupees in cash, and copper coin of the value of Rs. 1-8, the property of Ramsing Umersing. The second prisoner was convicted of theft, and the first of receiving stolen property. Being both old offenders, the first was sentenced to receive twenty five lashes and be then discharged, and the second to be imprisoned for one year.

More House-breakers.—Sudashew Premsookh and Heeraud Buldeo, Marwarees, were charged with house-breaking and theft of ornaments belonging to Narayen Bapoo. The jury convicted both the prisoners, the first of theft and the second of dishonestly receiving stolen property. They were sentenced to receive fifty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails, and be then discharged.

CURSONDASS MADHOWDASS AND CAPTAIN BROWN.

THE BILLS OF LADING QUESTION.

Mr. Cursondass Madhowdass and Captain Brown of the Teresa were again brought up in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon, the senior magistrate, yesterday, the former charged with cheating; Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., and the latter with abetment of that offence.

Mr. Peile appeared for the prosecution, Dr. Dallas for Cursondass Madhowdass, and Mr. Cleary for Captain Brown.

The payment of two cheques for Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000, drawn by Cursondass Madhowdass in favour of Captain Brown on the Chartered Bank, was proved, and the dubash of the Teresa was examined, and then the case was adjourned for a week.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF POISONING.

Yesterday an adjourned inquest was held at the office of Dr. Hewlett, in the Fort, on the body of a goldsmith boy, aged about sixteen years, named Mungna Nowla, who died on the 22nd June under somewhat suspicious circumstances. Deceased lived with his brother on the Parell Road. On the evening of the 22nd the boy went to the bazaar to buy flour and dhall for dinner, and returned home in half an hour. He cooked the evening meal for himself and brother, and they ate it at about 9 p.m. out of one dish. They then went to sleep. About 10 o'clock the deceased got up and roused his brother and told him that he felt unwell. A short time afterwards he commenced to purge and vomit. The vomited matter consisted of bread he had eaten and the dhall. There was also a red substance in the vomited matter which looked like coagulated blood. Deceased was put in a buggy and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died the following morning.

Dr. Lyon, chemical analyser to Government, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, found that the mucus coat of the deceased's stomach was intensely congested and that white particles were adhering thereto. These white particles he afterwards examined chemically, and found them to be particles of white arsenic. He was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to the effects of arsenic. Witness could form no opinion as to whether this arsenic was administered to the boy or whether he took it himself. There was no food, but there was a great quantity of liquid in the stomach. The arsenic could not have been given in solution.

Verdict:—That the deceased died from the effects of a poisonous does of arsenic, but that there is not sufficient evidence before this jury to say by whom such arsenic was administered.

INSOLVENTS.

Petitions have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, chapter I.:—

Memon Moosa Tyeb, a dealer in coals.
Cowasjee Ookerjee, a broker.
Shewshunker Wiswanathjee, an English writer.
Jairam Jetta, a carpenter.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee, a shigram driver.
Pranjeevun Damodhur, who lately traded as a general merchant in partnership with the late Gopalrao Amrootrao, Yeswant Luxumon, Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, Bhasker Narayan, and Sitaram Balajee.
Megjee Mooljee and Shamjee Ramjee, who traded in Bombay and Cochin with one Ramjee Jagonath as general merchants under the name and firm of Megjee Mooljee and Company.
Nowrojee Peatonjee, who lately traded in Calcutta in the East Indies in partnership with Nowrojee Naserwanjee Guzdar, Cooverjee Bomanjee and Framjee Eduljee under the style and firm of Nowrojee Naserwanjee and Co., and in Hongkong under the style and firm of Nowrojee and Co., and now a clerk in Jewanjee's Exchange.
Gopinath Sudasewjee, a pleader.
Crustna (alias Yemna woman), Rajoo (alias Keroo woman), and Cassinath Venktesh, the first and second named insolvents are courtesans, and the third a servant.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee, a general merchant.
Pestonjee Eduljee Bilimoria, a bill collector.
Soker Gunput and Gunput Kesowjee, carpenters.
Nurseyalall Purshotumdass (alias Jeeva Sumboolall), a servant in the employ of Ellias David.
Dadabhoy Jeewanjee, a broker.
Doorga, woman, a dancing girl.
Aaron Daniel, an English writer.
Hary Bhicoo and Ramjee Bhicoo, carpenters.
Govindjee Khimjee and Girdhur Govindjee, dealers in sundry piece-goods.
Nathoo Nanjee, a parched grain seller.
Bapoo Sab bin Soolamon and Mahomed Jaffer bin Bapoo Sab, the first named insolvent is an engine-driver, and the second a fireman unemployed.
Naroudass Atmaram, formerly an opium speculator, now unemployed.
Sawlia bin Dhondeeba Mayher, unemployed.
Ebrahim Noorally, a hawker.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

In the Court of Small Causes on Tuesday last, before M Manockjee Cursetjee, an action was brought by Abdoolrahimon Abdool Riyuck against Abdool Russool bin Hajee Shajee to recover the value of some ornaments and wearing apparel, alleged to have been presented by plaintiff to his intended wife on the occasion of his betrothal with her, and for expenses incurred by him on the occasion.

Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee, vakeel of the High Court, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Sorabjee said his client had never received the ornaments and wearing apparel, that he had never entered into the marriage contract, that he was not guilty of the breach laid to his charge, and consequently was not liable for the expenses which were sought to be recovered by way of damages. He contended that the defendant was not the legal guardian of the infant, inasmuch as he was not the natural father of the girl, who was a minor. During her minority it was not the office or duty of the defendant, who was only a step-father of the girl, to have her betrothed. The office was that of the legal guardian; and according to Mahomedan law, paternal relations or the mother of the minor would be the guardian. In this case the mother was living at the time of the betrothal. The defendant had no right, or necessity, of being or acting as a guardian, and if anybody was capable of entering into the contract, it was the legal guardian and not the defendant, who was in no way related to the girl.

Mr. Khunderao urged that he was not concerned to see who was or was not a legal guardian; all he wanted to show was that the defendant was the person who had entered into the contract, and that it was he who had received the ornaments; and if he was able to establish this fact there should be a verdict in favour of his client.

The plaintiff and three witnesses were examined, to show that the defendant was not the father of the girl, and that her mother and one Mahomed Sedick (a witness of the plaintiff), the maternal uncle of the minor, were acting for her.

The defendant and two witnesses on his behalf were examined, and they stated that the defendant was not the father of the bride, nor was he present on the occasion of the betrothal. Mahomed Sedick, a witness of the plaintiff, had acted the part of guardian, he being her maternal uncle, and the defendant had received no ornaments or clothes.

The Judge said there was no evidence to fix the defendant with the liability. It appeared that, far from the defendant acting in the matter, the mother and maternal uncle of the infant had acted throughout, and as the defendant was a wrong party sought to be saddled with the alleged damages, the plaintiff must be nonsuited.

An application was made by Mr. Khunderao to be allowed to file an action against the right parties to the contract on the same fees, but his application was refused.

The Judge refused to certify Mr. Sorabjee's costs.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—7th July.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Theft.—James Barry, an Indo-European, was charged with stealing five articles of wearing apparel belonging to F. X. Fardooleades. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and being an old offender was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—7th July.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

JOHN COWARD M. THURN, BY HIS CONSTITUTED ATTORNEY MESSRS ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & COMPANY vs. MOORARJEE NANSEY.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 936-14-7, being the balance due on a bill of exchange for £189-10-1, dated 14th January 1870. The Court gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs, and certified plaintiff's advocate's costs, Rs. 51.

GOOLBA TARJEE AND ANOTHER vs. SOONDERJEE MADHEWJEE.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 510, amount of a promissory note dated 13th March 1870. The defendant admitted the debt. The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount and costs, to be paid by instalments of fifty rupees per month.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 2nd July, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	31,719	12	2
Merchandize	30,152	2	9
Electric Telegraph	329	0	0
Total Rs.	62,200	14	11

Corresponding week in June, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,257	2	7
Merchandize	30,663	1	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	430	13	4
Electric Telegraph	475	8	4
Total Rs.	64,826	9	5
Decrease	2,625	10	6

THE UNCOVENANTED PENSION RULES.

As considerable misapprehension exists in regard to the limitations of pensions of uncovenanted servants, both under the old and new rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following resolution—[dated 1st July 1870]:—

Resolution.—Up to 1855 the pensions admissible under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules were not formally limited within any maximum amount.

2. On 19th May 1855 the Government of India published a despatch of the Court of Directors, which limited pensions for uncovenanted servants appointed after that date to £500 a year if their pay exceeded Rs. 1,000 a month, or to £400 a year if their pay ranged from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 a month. This limitation applied alike to the one-third pay pension and to the half pay pension.

3. In 1862, with reference to the increasing number of well-paid appointments which were being thrown open to the uncovenanted service, the Government of Bombay recommended that the class who, in the opinion of that Government, were exempt from the foregoing limitation, viz., those uncovenanted servants who have been appointed to the Government service before 19th May 1855, should, on promotion to an appointment the salary of which is Rs. 10,000 per annum, be called upon to renounce formally any claim to pension beyond the sum of £500 per annum.

4. The Government of India agreed with the Government of Bombay as to the propriety of the limitation, but demurred to the proposal for exacting a formal renunciation of title to a pension exceeding £500 a year from those admitted into the service before 19th May 1855, who might be offered promotion to a salary amounting to or exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year. Hesitation was felt on the following grounds, viz.:—

I.—That if a right to a pension exceeding £500 a year ever existed under the pension rules of 1831, in favour of those appointed to the service before 19th May 1855, it would be a "doubtful proceeding" to refuse "promotion to a deserving officer, unless he will consent to abandon that to which, it is assumed, he has a right under the existing rules."

II.—That no such right existed under the rules of 1831, inasmuch as those rules did not pledge Government to any particular *amount* of pension, but merely prescribed that the pension should not exceed a certain fixed proportion of the effective pay of the applicant, and that accordingly it was within the competence of the Government to define specifically by subsequent rules, as was done on 19th May 1855, the precise amount, within the limit of the prescribed proportions of effective pay, which should not be exceeded in awarding pension.

III.—That in this view, the wording of the order of 19th May 1855, which applied the limitation mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of this resolution to those only who might be appointed to the service after 19th May 1855, was unhappy, inasmuch as no specific rate of pension had ever been guaranteed to those appointed before that date.

5. Accordingly the Government of India inclined to think "notwithstanding the difficulty caused by the proceedings of 1855 * * that even now it will be better that the Government should assert its right to alter the rules of 1831, as regards all appointments clearly not embraced[*] by the original intention of those rules, and to declare such alteration applicable to all uncovenanted servants, whether they entered the public service before 1855 or since."

6. "But if this be done, it may be right, having regard to the expectations which must naturally have been created by the order of 1855, to allow the full advantage of the rules of 1831, with respect to all appointments *made up to the present time*,[†] and held by officers who entered the public service before 1855. Thus, such an officer, already holding an appointment of Rs. 1,500 a month, will, on superannuation after 20 or 30 years' service, according to the class of appointment, be able to claim a pension of £900 a year; but he will not, if hereafter promoted to higher emoluments, be able to claim a still larger pension calculated on those higher emoluments."

7. This reference was submitted to the Secretary of State quite apart from a memorial from uncovenanted servants, praying for increased pensionary advantages. The Secretary of State, however, answered the reference and the memorial in the same despatch.

8. In reply to the memorial, he conceded certain additional benefits, but qualified them by a condition that pensions should be limited as follow, viz.:—

1st.—That half pay pensions should not exceed £500 a year whatever the amount of salary, or £400 a year when the salary does not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

2nd.—That one-third pay pensions should not exceed £300 a year whatever the amount of salary, or £200 a year if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

These form a part of the new rules.

9. In reply to the reference from the Government of Bombay regarding pensions beyond £500 a year to those who were in the service on 19th May 1855, the Secretary of State decided that, "under the existing pension rules, an uncovenanted servant is not entitled to claim a pension of the full amount, which is only authorized as the reward of approved service, and when the rules were framed it could not have been contemplated, that a larger pension than £500 per annum could ever be granted." (Para. 23 of despatch dated 8th December 1862.)

10. "Under any circumstances, therefore, the full pension should only be awarded in cases of extraordinary merit." (Para. 24 of despatch dated 8th December 1862.)

11. "With this reservation, therefore, I concur in the expediency of the proposition[‡] made by you, which must be invariably acted upon as regards promotions subsequent to this date,[§] and a clause to that effect should be included in the new rules." (Para. 25 of despatch dated 8th December 1862.)

12. The 23rd and 24th paragraphs of the Secretary of State's despatch of 8th December 1862 (paragraphs 9 and 10 of this resolution) were published, but paragraph 25 not having been published, a memorial was submitted, asking for an interpretation of the published paragraphs. In forwarding this memorial, the Government of India explained that "the recommendation which the Government of India submitted on this point was, that those officers who entered the service before the 19th of May 1865, should be allowed, in respect of all appointments made previously to the time of the reference, a pension at the full [illegible] by the rules of 1831, *whether more or less than £500 a year*; but that persons appointed to highly paid offices subsequently to this date (*i. e.*, the time of writing) should be limited as to the amount of pension, by the rule which fixes the maximum pension at £500 a year. The Government of India then contemplated a more liberal application of the rules 1831 as regards the class of servants referred to than would be admissible under a strict interpretation of the 24th paragraph of your despatch."

13. The reply of the Secretary of State is quoted below:—

Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 20, dated 9th February 1864.

I have considered in Council your financial letter dated the 13th October 1863, No. 127, forwarding a memorial from certain uncovenanted officers at your presidency, requesting an interpretation of paragraphs 21 to 25 of my financial despatch dated the 8th December 1862, No. 205, which relate to the limitation of pensions to uncovenanted servants to £500 per annum.

2. In the letter from your Government, dated the 6th August 1862, No. 111, you stated that the uncovenanted service cannot claim to have any rights under the rules of 1831 beyond what may be considered to arise out of the general pledge which those rules may be taken to give, that a member of that service when rendered incapable of further duty shall not be discharged without some pensionary support. As regards the amount of pension to be given, the rules merely fix a limit which is not to be exceeded, and although it has, with rare exceptions, been the practice to allow the highest pension of which the rules allow, this practice cannot be admitted to confer on the uncovenanted service any right to claim that maximum in all cases without any regard whatever to the original design and scope of the rules.

3. In that view Her Majesty's Government fully concurred. It was therefore decided that uncovenanted servants appointed prior to the 19th May 1855 (the date of the Court's despatch limiting pensions to £500 per annum) whose average salary during the last five years of their service shall have exceeded Rs. 10,000 per annum, and also those who were promoted prior to the 6th August 1862 (the date of the letter from the Government of India relative to the limitation of pensions to uncovenanted servants (to offices to which salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum are attached, shall, if their average salary during the last five years of their service exceed that amount, be allowed, in cases of extraordinary merit, pensions exceeding £500 per annum, the amount of excess to be governed by the merits and services of the retiring servant, and to be limited to an amount consistent with a due regard to the public interests. In regard to uncovenanted servants who have rendered approved services of only an ordinary character, the pension must in no case exceed £500 per annum.

4. An uncovenanted servant promoted subsequently to the 6th August 1862 to an office to which a salary exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum is attached, is not to be granted an increased pension in consequence of the increase to his salary.

14. This reply did not embrace the cases of persons appointed before 19th May 1855, whose salaries at the time of retirement may be less than Rs. 10,000 per annum. In respect of such persons it was urged by the Government of India in a despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 31, dated 5th February 1868, that inasmuch as the orders of 9th February 1864 "recognize the claim to a pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum, or one-half of salary, on the part of an uncovenanted servant whose average salary for the last five years of service is Rs. 10,000 per annum, uncovenanted servants with salaries of less than Rs 10,000 per annum who were appointed before the 19th May 1855, might be allowed one-third or half pay pension, irrespective of the limits laid down in the new pension rules, which may be restricted to the cases of uncovenanted servants appointed after the 19th May 1855."

15. The Secretary of State, however, in a despatch No. 400, dated 18th November 1869, negatived the recommendation, observing that there was no ground "for excepting uncovenanted servants with salaries of less than Rs. 10,000 per annum, from the rules applicable to uncovenanted servants with salaries exceeding that amount," and added that, "if in any particular case of a servant whose salary is less than Rs. 10,000, you should consider that unusually meritorious service calls for a relaxation of the restriction contained in the rules, I shall be prepared to consider any recommendation you might make for the grant of a special pension, as already allowed in regard to servants with higher salaries."

16. Three other classes of officers have been exempted from the limitations of the half and one-third pensions prescribed by the new pension rules, viz.:—

I.—In a despatch No. 84, dated 31st March 1865, the Secretary of State ruled that "civil engineers, who entered into covenants when the old uncovenanted leave and pension rules were in force," might be allowed "the benefit of those rules in regard both to leave of absence and pension, and any covenanted engineer so situated may therefore have the option of selecting which rules he will abide by; but having once made his selection, he is not to be permitted to

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[*] *i. e.*, appointments on salaries exceeding Rs. 600, 700 or 800 a month.
[†] 6th August 1862.
[‡] Paragraph 6 of this resolution.
[§] 8th December 1862.

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avail himself of any of the advantages of the other rules."

II—In financial resolution No. 1,852, dated 16th August 1865, the benefit of the foregoing decision was extended to certain officers of the telegraph department, who had executed their covenants before the publication, in June 1863, of the new uncovenanted service leave and pension rules.

III.—Under an impression that the classes of officers who, in the old pension rules, were designated as law officers and native judges, had ceased to exist, the Secretary of State, in a despatch No. 290, dated 23rd December 1865, declared the new rules applicable to all uncovenanted officers in the judicial department. In reply, the Government of India explained that the term native judges included principal sudder ameens, sudder ameens, and moonsiffs, and that to these the old rules assured a pension equal to one-third salary after 15 years' service, and equal to one-half after 22 years' service, when the applicants were certified to be unfit for further duty. Thereupon the Secretary of State observed in his despatch No. 174, dated 31st July 1866, that "it was not understood that the exceptional advantages granted by the old uncovenanted service pension rules to 'native judges' extended to native judicial officers of other grades. So far as relates to any native judges now in the service, who can be considered entitled to benefits granted by the old rules to officers of that class, I am willing that they shall still be considered eligible to the pensions allowed by those rules; but, with reference to all future appointments, I see no ground for making a distinction between native judges and the general body of uncovenanted servants, for whom the new rules make liberal provision." This despatch was published by the Government of India on the 29th October 1866.

17. The rules, therefore, regarding the limitations of the amount of pensions of uncovenanted servants may be thus summarised:—

I.—The limitations prescribed by the uncovenanted service pension rules of April 1864 in regard to one-third and one half pensions, do not apply to uncovenanted servants of the three classes noted in the margin.* Ordinarily the limit of pension for these classes of servants will be £500 per annum. In cases of extraordinary merit, uncovenanted servants of the first of the said classes may be allowed pensions exceeding £500 per annum, the amount of excess to be governed by the merits and services of the retiring servant, and to be limited to an amount consistent with a due regard to the public interests.

II.—In all other cases the pensions of uncovenanted servants are subject to the limitations of the new pension rules of 8th June 1863 and 13th April 1864, but for "unusually meritorious services" special pensions may be allowed by the Secretary of State to any appointed before 19th May 1855.

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* I. Officers who entered the service before 19th May 1855, or were promoted before 6th August 1862 to salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year, and whose average salary during the last five years of service exceeds that sum.

II. Covenanted Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department, and certain Civil Covenanted officers of the Telegraph Department, who entered the service before the promulgation of the new rules and have elected to abide by the old Pension Rules.

III. Native Judges who were in the service on the 29th October 1866.

GENERAL GORDON'S CASE.

(*Times of India.*)

SIR,—Now that the "Gordon Case" is closed, and the sentence pronounced, I have no further hesitation in stating a few facts, which, during the late contest, have struck me as singular. I am not a military man, but a very unprejudiced and entirely independent looker-on, neither caring for one side nor the other. Still throughout all this business, I felt convinced that General Gordon was in the wrong. Yet, I own, I did not feel quite sure that the verdict from home would so emphatically condemn him. The articles and letters which have appeared in the papers extolling General Gordon have amazed me and shaken my faith in the value or sincerity of public opinion, as they profess to have emanated chiefly from military men, and are said to express the sentiments of that class in this presidency. And, to a stranger who had not lived in Bombay (as I have for the last three years), it would *appear* that General Gordon, during his reign as C-in-C. was a general favourite, a model of good temper, urbanity, and justice, a man of noble, straight-forward and unprejudiced nature, who had become the victim of a base plot. All this has truly disgusted and astonished me, because not much more than two years ago, and whilst General Gordon was still in power, I continually heard his acts canvassed by innumerable military men, and I solemnly avow that, with very few exceptions, I never heard him spoken of except in severe terms. These are not *my* sentiments. Personally, I know nothing whatever of General Gordon, but I happen to be aware of facts connected with some cases in which he undoubtedly was persecutor.

In one case in particular, the correspondence connected with which I remember having read, it was admitted by all that General Gordon behaved in a most indefensible manner, I allude to the persecution with which he endeavoured to crush Captain Sexton, an officer whose indefatigable energy and valuable services, as officer in charge of Quarter Master General's department here during the embarkation of troops to and return from Abyssinia, deserved the highest praise, and ought to have gained for him a brevet, which he undeniably deserved more than many who got it, as did also Captain Keays, who in the Commissariat Department worked in unison with Captain Sexton laboriously and most successfully. Furthermore, often as I have heard General Gordon spoken of, up to within the last four or five months, the character above alluded to has been the one I have almost invariably heard of him, and principally from the class who now write of him as if he had always been a public favourite, and I am certain there are not many military men in this presidency who, if they will look back dispassionately on the past, can, if they speak conscientiously, contradict this statement. Now I ask why is this? Can it be that men's minds are of so pliable a nature that they can adapt themselves to circumstances and change their principles with their chief? Or did General Gordon really become so amiable and agreeable *since* he lost the power to command? If the former, it is degrading to our species, that men and soldiers should not possess more immoveable principles and more stability of character. If the latter, I should fear General Gordon's amiability was like that of the cobra which grows perfectly harmless and no longer stings once its fangs are drawn! And now for my reasons for feeling convinced that General Gordon must have been in the wrong. Firstly, I thought it very unlikely that men possessing the experience (not to go further) of the Governor, and Commander-in-Chief would hazard their position or character by suspending an officer of General Gordon's standing, who, they knew, possessed such immense interest in the very highest quarters at home, without having a very just and good cause for doing so. Secondly, all the public ever heard of the case was through General Gordon's partizans, and the individual is well known whose interest it was to write most of those letters, as also the long list of queries which appeared so "sensationally" some time ago in the *Times of India.* Thirdly, neither the Governor nor the Commander-in-Chief, nor any of their staff, no matter how the latter were misrepresented, ever thought it necessary to defend themselves, though they must have known that the papers in which those letters appeared were forwarded to England as the exposition of the feelings and opinions of military circles here. This tended to prove that each felt too secure in the justice of his cause to think it needed a defence. And, no doubt, the result proves they were right, because, let me ask any honourable fair-minded man, who knows how powerful is General Gordon's influence at home, is it not *certain* if he had any "elements" of right on his side, or if he had been at all unjustly treated (not to say with "malice" or "persecuted") that he would have been not only upheld by the home authorities, but it would have been proclaimed to the world how justifiable was his conduct, and those who had treated him so unjustly and harshly should have been (at the very least) utterly confounded and humiliated by his being reinstated in the position of which they deprived him. All honour to those who did not flinch from doing their duty *even* towards an Aberdeen. And more honour still to the laws of old England which, both civil and military, are just and equitable, and to her rulers who are guided by principles too fixed and honourable to permit private friendships or personal connexions to influence them in upholding the right and chastising the wrong.

D.C.

THE HOAX.

(*Englishman*, July 4.)

AN impudent hoax has been played upon us and we can only take the earliest opportunity to express our sincere regret that we gave publication to a falsehood regarding a man who, after all is said, must be regarded as one of the most talented and most conscientious statesmen at present in India.

Every item of the announcement affecting individuals was untrue. But unhappily it has for some time been certain, quite independently of our mendacious or stupidly facetious informant's communication, that another gigantic blunder is added to the long series which has disgraced Sir Richard Temple's financiership. After his absolute assurances at the end of March that nothing but a 3½ income-tax would fill the deficit, he now tells us at the end of June that there was no deficit whatever. Which of the two statements are we to believe, and what guarantee have we that he will not discover, two months afterwards, that both his March and June calculations were equally wrong? Public confidence is completely shaken.

The *Friend* and others among our contemporaries have recently affirmed that although the accounts prove there was no deficit in March, yet that they also prove that, but for the great efforts made in September last, there would have been a deficit. If this be true, it makes matters still worse. It would show that the only time that the truth has been known about the finances since Sir Richard Temple became Finance Minister, was when he was away from his post. If, on the other hand, there was neither a deficit in September nor in March, what shall we say of the internal condition of the department over which Sir Richard presides, for the efficiency of which he is responsible, and whose accuracy he so publicly guaranteed at the last Budget debate! At present we can only say, produce the accounts. But we say so with a painful feeling that, even when produced, they will most probably be unreliable. The Finance Department produced its accounts last March, and completely misled the Government and the public. It produced them last September; and it is now said that they misled even the laborious and able man who was temporarily acting for Sir Richard. Mr. Strachey's character gave colour to a rumour of his resignation in consequence of a single error made while officiating for the Finance Minister, and into which he was led by the figures submitted to him by the department for which that minister was responsible, and from which that minister continued to draw his pay. What course is open to Sir Richard himself? To him who blundered to the tune of several millions in March 1869, who publicly accepted as correct the accounts by which his department is said to have misled his colleague in September 1869, who again blundered on a gigantic scale in March 1870, and who now, with a smiling face, tells us he has been blundering ever since he entered his office—and yet retains that office?

CAPT. CASTOR'S CASE.

WE are not particularly surprised to learn that Mr. Athol Macgregor's decision in Captain Castor's case has been reversed by Mr. Carr, the Sessions Judge at Calicut. The grounds of appeal were four—irregularity of procedure, unreliability of the evidence, that evidence adduced did not discover the offence charged, and that sentence was excessive. The reversal was upon the second and third grounds. Mr. Gover, the Calicut barrister, appeared for Captain Castor.—*Madras Mail*, July 2.

ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT OFFICERS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

SIMLA, THE 30TH JUNE 1870.

BY a General Order in the Military Department, No. 985, dated 14th October 1867, it was ruled that, on the formation of new cantonment, or where suitable accommodation is not obtainable in existing military stations at reasonable rents, advances would be made by Government, within limits and on conditions specified in the order, to enable officers to erect or purchase houses for their own accommodation.

The indulgence authorized in that order was extended by Financial Notification, No. 3115 of 20th December 1867, to officers in the civil administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and afterwards by various orders to officers in the civil department generally.

And it was extended further to ministerial officers, whenever the head of a department, after having satisfied himself of the reality of the need, might recommend the advance as an absolute necessity in places where the building of a house must be resorted to from no house being available.

The original order of 14th October 1867, thus extended to the civil department, had authorized conditional advances for the purchase as well as for the building of houses. A subsequent order, however, in the Military Department, No. 21, dated 6th January 1869, limited the issue of advances thenceforth to those cases in which, on the formation of new cantonments, or where suitable accommodation is not obtainable in existing military stations at reasonable rents, officers desire to erect houses for their accommodation.

The indulgence to officers in the civil department must be similarly limited to those who desire to build houses at places where none are available, or where house-rent is dear.

The advances will be subject to the following conditions:—

I.—All such advances must be *boná fide* required for the purpose of building suitable houses for the personal residence of the officers concerned; and if more is advanced than shall be actually expended for the purpose, the surplus shall be refunded to Government.

II.—Such advances shall not in the aggregate exceed six months' salary, and the whole advance must be re-paid in two years.

III.—Recovery will be made by the treasury officer or other disbursing officer, deducting monthly instalments equal to one-twenty-fourth part of the advance from the salary bills of the officer concerned.

IV.—In order to secure Government from loss consequent on an officer dying or quitting the service prior to complete repayment of the advance, the house so built must be mortgaged to Government, by whom the mortgage will be released on the full amount of the advance being liquidated.

V.—An officer quitting or removed from the station where he has built a house, before the whole amount of the advance has been liquidated, will continue liable to the deduction of his monthly instalment until the advance has been re-paid; but with the special sanction of the local Government he may be allowed to dispose of the house, provided he is thereby enabled to clear off at once the whole amount due; or to transfer it to any officer of his own or higher rank, the future deductions being made from the salary of such officer.

VI.—An officer will not, under any circumstances, be allowed a second advance whilst any amount remains due on a previous one.

VII.—Applications for advances must be made through the applicant's departmental superior, who will record his opinion as to the necessity for the assistance solicited. The applicant must certify that the sum is to be expended in building only, and pledge himself that, should there be any surplus funds after the house is completed, they will be at once refunded to Government.

VIII.—The last pay certificate granted to officers under advances must specify the original amount of such advance, the amount repaid, and the balance remaining due.

A form of Mortgage Bond* will be issued to officers who may wish to avail themselves of the advance.

* The form of bond is published along with the above notification in the "Gazette of India" of the 2nd July.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 28th June.

Present—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.S.I., presiding; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble John Strachey; the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble J. FitzJames Stephen, Q.C.; the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis; Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.; and the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

MADRAS DISTRICT MUNSIFS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell introduced the bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to District Munsifs in the Madras presidency, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He said that the bill comprised the re-enactment, in a somewhat abridged and simpler form, of the principal portions of the existing law relating to District Munsifs in the Madras presidency, together with some additional provisions taken from the Bombay Civil Courts' Act and the Bengal Subordinate Judges' Act. Contrasted with those enactments, the bill presented the most notable points of distinction in its fourth and sixth sections. The powers, which by those sections were conferred on the High Court, were by the Acts just referred to reserved to the local Government. The bill in this matter adopted and proposed to legalize the existing practice. These powers were formerly vested in the provincial Courts of Appeal. On their abolition the direct control of the Zilla Courts, as well as the other principal executive functions of the former courts, devolved on the superior court which was now represented by the High Court. But so far as Mr. Cockerell had been able to ascertain the facts of the case, this result was not brought about, nor was it ever sanctioned by any express provision of the law: hence the subject-matter of the sections just mentioned seemed to present an open question demanding the particular attention of the committee to which this bill might be referred. Some of his hon'ble colleagues would remember that the question as to the authority on which the power of appointing munsifs should be conferred underwent considerable discussion at the time of the settlement of the clauses of the Bengal Act; and that, although the power of making such appointments was nominally reserved to the local Government, it was limited by conditions which in effect gave the High Court a complete control over the individual preferments for the office of Munsif. In the subsequently-passed Bombay Act the power of appointment of the corresponding class of judicial officers was unreservedly given to the local Government. In both Acts there was this apparent inconsistency that, whilst the power of appointment of those officers was vested in the local Government, their dismissal from office might be effected by the High Court without any reference to that Government. From these circumstances, Mr. Cockerell would venture to think that the principle of the vesting of these appointments had not yet been settled on any clearly-defined and satisfactory grounds, and that the whole subject demanded re-consideration. The only other provisions of the bill to which it was necessary to make any special reference at present were contained in section seven. He had explained on a previous occasion the circumstances under which the extension of the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the District Munsifs was proposed. That extension was in regard to suits relating to revenue-paying land scarcely more than nominal, for the effect of the further provision of this section, which substituted the mode of valuing suits of this class prescribed by the Court Fees' Act for that obtaining under the existing law, would probably be to enhance to about three times its present rate the valuation of such suits for the purpose of determining in what court they should be instituted. In other respects, moreover, he thought this provision was important. It supplied a rather marked omission in previous legislation. With the solitary exception of the existing law just referred to, which related exclusively to the courts of the District Munsifs in the Madras presidency, and was there even only applicable to suits for land, he knew of no law which prescribed any rule as to the valuation of suits for the purpose of determining in what grade of court they should be instituted. The mode of valuation fixed by the former Stamp Laws, or the present Court Fees' Act, was intended for revenue purposes only and was obligatory for no other purpose. It was possible that in the absence of any express legal provision on this subject, the rule of the Stamp Act or Court Fees' Act had been generally followed, but it was more probable that enquiry would lead to the discovery that there was great diversity of practice in this matter. In this view of the subject, he considered the provision of the bill as being of special importance. Of course, if ultimately adopted, it would only be applicable to the courts of the Madras presidency. But though not binding on other courts, it would indicate the principle according to which the question of their jurisdiction in the case of suits, the subject-matter of which was other than a money claim, should be determined. The provision of the bill, as it stood however, was not adapted to all cases, and would need some modification. There were several classes of suits for which the Court Fees' Act prescribed no mode of valuation, and for such some other rule should be provided. In the suggestion which he had made when this bill was last before the Council, as to the propriety of including in the proposed legislation the other civil courts of the Madras presidency subordinate to the High Court, he referred to the present Zila Courts and Principal Sadr Amins' Courts. He need only add that if this bill was referred to a select committee, he proposed to prepare and lay before the committee a revised bill which would consolidate the existing law relating to these courts, and deal with the points of difference as to jurisdiction and powers which they presented when contrasted with the corresponding classes of courts in the presidencies of Bengal and Bombay. If the revised bill was approved and adopted by the committee, it could then be submitted for the consideration of the local Government and High Court of Madras.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CUSTOMS DUTIES EXEMPTION BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple introduced the bill to enable the Government of India to exempt goods from customs duties. He had last week fully described the objects of this bill. It need not be referred to a select committee, and he proposed at the next meeting to ask the Council to pass it.

BANK OF BENGAL DIRECTORS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple also introduced the bill to enable the directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum. He said that this bill also was of so simple a character that he would not ask the Council to refer it to a select committee.

COURT FEES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell introduced the bill to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees' Act.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of courts of criminal judicature not established by Royal charter. He said that from its title, the motion might appear somewhat formidable, but in point of fact the bill was a measure of the smallest kind. It aimed at effecting a reform which might be termed typographical. The Code of Criminal Procedure had been extensively amended last year by Act VIII of 1869, which declared that the code should be read as if certain new sections were inserted next after certain sections of the code, and that certain other sections should be substituted for the corresponding sections of the code which were repealed. The rules of Criminal Procedure were thus contained in two Acts instead of one, and the primary object of the present bill, which was part of the scheme for the general consolidation of the Indian Statute Law, was to substitute one for two enactments. At the same time the opportunity would be taken to effect a few minor alterations, some of which, though not affecting the general principles of the code, were of real practical importance. Chapter XIX, for instance, enabled the magistrate to require security for the good behaviour of persons who would, in England, be termed rogues and vagabonds, and section 301 declared that in the event of any such person failing to furnish the security so required, he should be committed to prison until he furnished the same. The code contained no provision as to the nature of this imprisonment and great discrepancy of practice accordingly prevailed. In Madras the High Court had left it to the officer in charge of the jail to exercise his discretion. But in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh, it had been ruled that the expression "shall be committed to the jail" implied simple confinement. The result was that, throughout a great part of the country, many hundreds of persons were practically using the jails as hotels, and leading lives of utter idleness at a serious cost to the Government. The change which Mr. Stephen proposed to make would enable the magistrate, whenever he thought fit, to inflict a sentence of rigorous imprisonment. There were some other small amendments which he would mention when the bill was introduced.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following select committee was named:—

On the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Munsifs in the Madras Presidency—The Hon'ble Messrs. Stephen and Ellis, and the mover.

The Council then adjourned to the 5th July 1870.

A BILL TO CORRECT TWO CLERICAL ERRORS IN THE COURT FEES' ACT, 1870.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this bill is to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees Act. The first of these is in section fifteen, where the words "plaint or memorandum of appeal" are miswritten for 'application,' and the second is in Schedule I, No. 2, where the words 'or memorandum of appeal' have been erroneously inserted.

Simla, the 21st June 1870. F. R. COCKERELL.

A BILL TO ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO EXEMPT GOODS FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES.

FOR the purpose of enabling the Governor General of India in Council to exempt goods from duties of customs; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The said Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any goods imported or exported into or from British India, or into or from any specified port or place therein, from the whole or any part of the duties of customs to which they are liable under the Indian Customs Duties Act, 1870, or any other law for the time being in force relating to such duties, and may, by like notification, cancel any such exemption.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In order to encourage the use of our ports as *entrepôts* and for other reasons, it is convenient that the Government of India should have the power to exempt wholly or in part from export duty goods which have paid import duty.

But to authorise such exemptions in the face of the Indian Customs Duties Act, and of the declaration in section 137 of the Consolidated Customs Act (VI of 1863), it seems that legislation is necessary.

Simla, the 30th May 1870. R. TEMPLE.

A BILL TO ENABLE THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL TO ACT BY A QUORUM.

WHEREAS section three of the Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal (No. IV of 1862) declares that the business of the said bank shall be managed by nine directors, but does not authorise such business to be managed by a less number; and whereas it is expedient to provide that such business may be managed by a quorum; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The said section shall be construed as if after the words "more directors," the words "of whom three shall be a quorum and" were inserted.

2. No act heretofore done by a number of the said directors less than nine shall be deemed invalid by reason only of its having been done by such less number.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this bill is to authorise the nine directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum of three.

The opportunity has been taken to validate acts which might be deemed invalid by reason of their having been done by less than the whole number of directors.

Simla, the 3rd June 1870. R. TEMPLE.

A BILL TO RELIEVE FROM INCUMBRANCES THE ESTATES OF TALUQDARS IN OUDH.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

MANY of the Oudh taluqdars are so deeply in debt and their estates are subject to incumbrances so heavy, that they cannot perform their proper functions as landholders, and, in the absence of relief such as the present bill proposes to give, those estates will probably, sooner or later, become the property of money-lenders. This, for political reasons, is deemed inexpedient, and the present bill accordingly proposes to empower the Chief Commissioner, on the application of any embarrassed taluqdar, to vest the management of his estate in a Government officer. Suits against the taluqdar will thereupon be barred, his person will be freed from arrest, and his immoveable property from attachment, and during the continuance of the management, his right to encumber or alienate will cease. The manager will receive the rents and profits, and pay thereout the Government revenue, such annual sum as may be necessary to maintain the taluqdar and his family, and the costs of necessary repairs and improvements. The residue will be applied in defraying the costs of management, and in settling the taluqdar's debts and liabilities.

Provision is then made in sections 6—10 for ascertaining those debts and liabilities, and, on their discharge, the taluqdar (section eleven) will be restored to the possession of his estate.

Sections 12—18 confer the necessary powers on the manager. The bill then authorises the Chief Commissioner to prescribe supplementary rules for his guidance, and to appoint a new manager, and, lastly, the jurisdiction of the local courts is saved as to certain suits relating to property under the operation of the proposed Act.

An Act with a similar object was passed in 1862 by the Bombay Legislature, and has been worked with much success. Of 469 estates which have come under its operation, about one-half have already been restored to the owners free from all encumbrances. It is anticipated that the same measure of success will attend the present bill, which is brought forward on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, and at the request of the taluqdars themselves.

Simla, the 3rd February 1870. J. STRACHEY.

A BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO DISTRICT MUNSIFS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE origin of this bill (which has been prepared by the Madras Government), is as follows:—

The merchants and residents of Bimlipatam addressed a memorial to that Government a short time ago, representing the great inconvenience experienced by them in the prosecution of their business from the want of any Court, at that town, of higher jurisdiction than that of the District Munsif. Both the Collector of the district and the Zila Judge supported the memorial, and suggested that the jurisdiction of the District Munsif at Bimlipatam should be extended to Rs. 2,500. The Government referred the memorial to the Judges of the High Court at Madras, and requested their opinion as to whether it would not be better to raise the jurisdiction of District Munsifs throughout the presidency. The Judges, in reply, stated that any increase of the Munsifs' jurisdiction, which might be made, should be general; that the late Mufti Sadr Amins had jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,500; and that the District Munsifs of the present day were equally qualified to exercise this jurisdiction. The Judges were of opinion, however, that the jurisdiction of District Munsifs in regard to immoveable property should remain the same as it is now, but that their jurisdiction as respects moveable property should be increased to Rs. 2,500.

On further consideration, it appeared that District Munsifs, under the laws now in force, did in fact try suits for land whose value, if estimated according to the rules laid down for the valuation of suits in Act XXVI of 1867, would amount to Rs. 2,000, or even more. It was therefore suggested by the High Court Judges (with the exception of Mr. Justice Holloway) that the system of valuation of every species of property should be that laid down by the Stamp Laws for the time being in force, for ascertaining the amount of the institution fee, and that a uniform jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 2,500 should be given. The present bill is framed on this principle.

The local Government considered it advisable that the bill should take the form of an Act consolidating all the laws relating to the ordinary jurisdiction of District Munsifs which are now in force. As, however, it was found that a complete consideration of all such provisions would involve legislation affecting the High Court, it became necessary to refer the bill to the Council of the Governor General.

It will be observed that the bill vests the appointment of District Munsifs in the High Court, whereas Act No. XVI of 1868, section five, provides that in Bengal the High Court should nominate Munsifs whom the local Government should appoint; while, in Bombay, Act No. XIV of 1869 vests the appointment of such Judges absolutely in the Government. Practically, however, the Government would always appoint the nominee of the High Court; and it was thought unadvisable to multiply correspondence by reserving a formal power of appointment to the Government.

Simla, the 12th May 1870. F. R. COCKERELL.

FOOT RACE AT BANGALORE.

THE foot-race to which we alluded some time since, was run on Thursday evening (June 30) on the usual ground, the starting point being opposite St. Andrew's church, Cubbon road. The race excited great interest, especially amongst the military, and the general public mustered in very fair force.

Mr. Lawrell (R.H.A.) made slight play, Mr. Dunbar laying about a yard behind him for about 650 yards: here Mr. Dunbar put on a spurt which completely choked Mr. Lawrell, (who appeared to be not much over half-trained) and from that point ran clean away from him. Mr. Lawrell did not persevere when he saw that defeat was inevitable, and Mr. Dunbar ran in a winner by 60 or 70 yards, receiving quite an ovation from the men of his regiment on the occasion of this the first *coup* they have made in Bangalore. Mr. Dunbar (who had been steadily trained for some two months by Chambers the well known runner of the Fusiliers) looked very fit, and ran in a style seldom seen in this unpedestrian country; he came home but slightly distressed, and we hope has landed a decent stake. As we have before remarked, Mr. Lawrell did not look sufficiently fine drawn, and we have reason to believe that his regular work commenced only some ten days ago, when Corporal Ward of the 16th Lancers took him in hand, an arrangement which up to the last, so raised the hopes of his backers, that small amounts were invested on him up to the last moment, although he never displaced Mr. Dunbar in the position of favourite. Considering his want of condition, and the fast pace, Mr. Lawrell has reason to congratulate himself on the gameness with which he struggled so far in such an up-hill race. The time was very good 2·14, and report has it that the time of Mr. Dunbar's trial was even better than that of the race. Hopes are entertained that Captain B——— will try to lower Mr. Dunbar's colours and show Bangalore that the gunners' best horse has not yet been seen by the Fusiliers.—*Bangalore Herald.*

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH AND MR. DISRAELI.

(*Saturday Review*, June 11.)

HOITY-TOITY! What a row! Mr. Disraeli has, so Mr. Goldwin Smith says, called Mr. Goldwin Smith "a social parasite," and Mr. Goldwin Smith, by way of retort, calls Mr. Disraeli "a stingless coward." And we are informed that on some previous occasion Mr. Goldwin Smith saluted Mr. Disraeli as "a statesman of easy virtue," whereupon Mr. Disraeli retorted by characterizing his opponent as "that wild man." All this is very amusing—for people will be amused by gross personalities—to the world of bystanders, but by no means so amusing to the friends of these masters in polite literature and in the art of unpolite vituperation. The friends both of Mr. Smith and Mr. Disraeli will mutter the old line—

Who would not weep if Atticus were he?

There is not much to be sure of Atticus in either the ex-Cabinet Minister or in the ex-Oxford Professor, but there is much for those who value the reputation of public men to be ashamed of. Passing by their previous encounters—in which, as it seems, Mr. Goldwin Smith began the bad habit of calling names—there is this to be said of the past, that both the Premier and the Professor put their names to their strong talk. On the present occasion the Right Honourable novelist fired the first shot, by stigmatizing his old foe under the thin transparent veil of a scarcely disguised fiction. This was execrable taste on the part of the author of *Lothair*, and we said so at the time the puny sarcasm was launched. The taunt was, in addition to its other element of being very undignified, eminently inapplicable, for Mr. Goldwin Smith has as little of the parasite in him as any man alive. But Mr. Disraeli applied it because parasite is not a very common word, and in composing *Lothair* the word got into favour with Mr. Disraeli, and he has applied it to two or three people in his novel. Now had Mr. Goldwin Smith been blessed with that common sense which is sometimes divorced from genius, or had he listened to that prudence which he not unfrequently neglects, although it is not absent from his character, he would have let the matter alone. Had he been on the spot, he would have seen that his friends were keensighted enough to see Mr Disraeli's egregious blunder and active enough to resent it, as they have abundantly done. Up to last Tuesday everybody felt that Mr. Goldwin Smith had been treated in a very unbecoming way, but they knew also that it was not for Mr. G. Smith to vindicate himself. Let others do it, as others had indeed done it amply. Mr. G. Smith ought by this time to know that there is nothing so ridiculous as to fit on a fool's cap which a spiteful foe presents to you. Mr. Goldwin Smith made exactly that false move which Mr. Disraeli wanted him to make. Besides, Mr. Disraeli might avail himself of what certainly is the method, good or bad, of *Lothair*. His satire—for it is a mere satire—contains personal sketches, but every one of them is, and is not, a portrait. Not a single character which at first we take for a photograph but is checked and modified by some inconsistent details which prevent the original from appropriating it. The cardinal is half Wiseman half Manning; Lothair is only half a "certain noble marquis"; Crecy House is and is not the Duke of Sutherland's palace; and so the anonymous Oxford Professor might—so Mr. Disraeli might say—be Mr. Goldwin Smith as far as his American expatriation goes, and not Mr. Goldwin Smith as far as the "social parasite" goes. This extenuation on Mr. Disraeli's part might or might not be true, but Mr. Goldwin Smith could not meet it. As it is, Mr. Goldwin Smith has done what we regret to say is a very unwise thing. Mr. Disraeli was in the wrong—Mr. Goldwin Smith would not leave him there, and has put himself in a worse wrong. Mr. Goldwin Smith too has condescended to sputter and to talk incoherently. He says that Mr. Disraeli's affront is "stingless," and then he shows that he has been stung to the quick, and comes before the world with his face swollen, and evidently in great pain and agony. And worse, and more melancholy than all, he talks about "a coward," and about Mr. Disraeli "answering for his words." This is what we mean by incoherent language; for we will not, we cannot, do Mr. Goldwin Smith the wrong of supposing that he really intended under any circumstances to threaten anything about a duel, or the possibility of calling Mr. Disraeli to account in the field. Mr. Goldwin Smith has not, we are sure, acclimatized himself to revolvers and the bowie-knife, and therefore we had rather think that he is talking nonsense than threatening pistols. In fact, we had rather think nothing about this sad matter. The sooner we all forget it the better, and our regret is that there is anything connected with Mr. Goldwin Smith that we are glad to forget. Meanwhile, when in a very poor business like this one party forgets what is due to good taste and the other what is due to good sense, the cynical world is apt to laugh with the one and at the other. In this case we may regret, but cannot wonder, which way the laugh goes.

A FAMOUS BRITISH BREWERY.

(*Licensed Victuallers' Guardian*, May 28.)

WE this week present our readers with views of the extensive breweries belonging to the far-famed house of Bass and Company, and additional interest attaches to their publication at a time when a distinguished member of the firm so prominently connects himself with our great metropolitan charity. It is not our purpose, although it might perhaps come within our province, to give a history of the origin and marvellous growth of a trade which has given position and wealth to Burton, and afforded employment to thousands at home and abroad. It may be sufficient to say that for more than 200 years, the springs of the neighbourhood were known to yield the best water to be found in England for brewing purposes; and from the time Benjamin Printon opened his small brewery in 1710, the Burton ales have been famous. The task we have set ourselves is the description, in as concise a form as possible, of the greatest of the many enterprises connected with the brewing trade, admittedly the largest malting and brewing establishment in the world. Although one associates with the name of Bass, operations of magnitude, no one who has not visited Burton, and traversed the extensive premises held by the firm, can have any adequate conception of their extent and capabilities. The area they cover is immense, and a stranger taking a leisurely walk through the township would be inclined now and then to pause with amazement. Midway between the railway station and the town, on either side of the main thoroughfare leading from the railway station, with rails crossing the street to connect them, he would be told were Bass's. In another public thoroughfare, perhaps a quarter of a mile distant, Guild-street, he would be told that the huge piles he there saw to the right and left were Bass's, and if he turned into High-street, a like distance, he would find that the brewery and buildings on either side, and connected by railway, where also those of Messrs. Bass. These works have been the growth of some ninety years; but it is within the last twenty years they have assumed their present gigantic proportions. The brewing business of the Messrs. Bass was commenced by the grandfather of Mr. Michael Bass, the respected head of the present firm, somewhere about the year 1770. The premises, situated in High-street, were limited in extent, but the trade grew, rendering frequent enlargement necessary, and from that period until the present, success and progress have marked their history. Few men, we are told, laboured harder for reputation than did William Bass, and by extreme care and diligence, a thorough knowledge of his business, and determination to produce an article the best of its class, he laid the foundation of a brilliant trade. His ales became famed in his day, and the nobility and gentry for miles round, before railways came into existence, sent for brewings of Bass's ale, nor did those ales lack the patronage of the commonality of the district. We have said that enlargements were made at the old brewery, and although every available spot was utilised, and its resources taxed to the utmost, the demand exceeded the supply, and necessity compelled an extension of operations. The opening of the railway system gave an immense impetus to the trade of Messrs. Bass, and undoubtedly the Exhibition of 1851 was a great medium of introducing the famous Burton ales to the British public and the world. The extended foreign trade, we may say, dates from this period. It was about this epoch, 1853, that Messrs. Bass erected their second brewery, a vast structure originally, but subsequently enlarged from the pressure upon them from every quarter. Later, in 1863, their requirements were such as to necessitate the erection of a third brewery on a yet more extended scale, and at the present time their breweries and premises cover something like sixty acres. With additional breweries came the necessity for further malting accommodation, and malt-houses were erected with cooperage, engineering shops, storage and stabling, rendering the establishment, at once the largest and most complete of its kind. Over five million bricks were used in erecting the third brewery, and alterations. For convenience of description, the premises are divided into three sections, the "Old Brewery," the "Middle Brewery," with its extensive yard, and the "New Brewery," erected in Station-street; and it may here be noted that the breweries, now of about equal size, are capable of brewing 190,000 quarters of malt annually. The sections are connected by private railways in three instances at distant intervals, crossing the public thoroughfares, and all the modern appliances for transit from one part of the premises to the other, are brought into requisition. The private railways of the firm exceed five miles, and four locomotives, equal to 320 horses, are in daily use upon the grounds. To give some idea of the brewing capability of the firm, and the processes used, let us take a brief survey of the brewery erected in 1863, and in the incredibly short space of nine months. It is in length 600ft., and in breadth about 100ft., and its plan of construction is upon the most modern and approved principle. On the ground floor are the engine houses, and the racking room, the latter 433ft., by 110ft., giving an area of 47,600ft., or 5,290 yds. In the second storey is the tunning room, of similar proportions, with nearly 1,500 casks, each capable of holding 160 gallons; and the mashing room, an apartment 192ft., by 25ft., with eight immense tubs, permitting a total mash of 480 quarters of malt. Next to the mashing room are the rooms for stowing and grinding malt. As the malt is ground, it is raised by a number of small cans attached to a revolving belt, into a trough 16ft. high; it is then propelled forwards by an Archimedean screw, to the malt hoppers, over the mash-tubs, ready for use, to fall into the tubs when required. In the third storey is the fermenting room, with 81 vats or "squares" as they are termed, capable of holding, for fermenting purposes, 162,000 gallons, or 2,000 gallons each. Here are also the coolers and the copper house, the latter 90ft. by 45ft, with three water coppers, each to boil 12,000 gallons, and seven wort coppers, constructed to hold 3,200 gallons of wort. Above the copper house, extending the length of the building, is the immense cistern for receiving the water taken from the wells, and which is pumped to the summit by means of powerful engines. When the malt is mashed the wort is conveyed into large squares below, from which it is pumped up into the wort coppers on the third storey, and when boiled, it is then run off into the coolers; from the coolers it descends into large vats, where it undergoes the process of fermenation, and when ready for tunning it is then conducted into casks in the tunning room, where it remains until it is sufficiently purged from its yeast to descend into large squares in the racking room, where it remains until purified from all sediment, to be racked into casks, and forwarded to the numerous stores of the firm at home and abroad. The Middle Brewery yard presents perhaps the busiest aspect during the season, and from an elevated point upon this ground, our bird's-eye view is taken. Here are the steam cooperage and engineering establishments, the store rooms, principal malt houses, the workshop of the tailors, clog makers, plumbers, builders, carpenters, wheelwrights, glaziers and smiths; and in the open spaces there are pyramids of casks, in reserve for filling, or waiting the cleansing process. The store rooms, next to the brewery, are the more prominent buildings, and the last erected in connection with the Middle Brewery, is of immense proportions. It stands upon two acres of ground; consists of three floors, the second and third supported by 1,238 iron pillars, the whole capable of storing 84,000 barrels. The whole flooring of these rooms, if laid out on the ground, would cover more than five acres. Great, however, as is the storage accommodation, it is insufficient at times during the busy season. The steam cooperage is not, perhaps, the least interesting of the many departments. Here, by means of the most ingenious machinery, the casks are produced. At the outset, the visitor would be struck with the extreme pains taken to render the casks fit for the reception of the ales. To take the acid or other impurity from the wood, the Memel staves used in the construction of the casks, are placed in steeping tanks until thoroughly purified, and the condition of the water after the process has been gone through, fully justifies the precaution used to secure a palatable and thoroughly wholesome beverage. The staves when taken from the tank are removed to drying grounds, and when thus seasoned, the manufacture of the cask is proceeded with. There is an ingenious machine for shaping the staves; another for removing the roughness from the back, a third for hollowing the inner side, and a trussing machine for pressing the staves together, and a fifth for rounding off as the cask approaches completion. The heads are made with great rapidity, and scarcely a particle of the wood is wasted, for the bungs and shives absorb what might appear superfluous. The iron for the hoops is supplied in bundles; and cut into strips of the required lengths, and there is a little machine worked by a youth which bevels a hoop in a few seconds. Adjoining the machine-room is the branding and painting shop, and examining here the finished casks, one cannot but admire the accuracy and perfection of their manufacture. As a final process in connection with cask making, we must refer to their measurement by a standard gauge provided to test them. To secure to the public imperial measure, Messrs. Bass require of their coopers to make them in excess of the stipulated quantities, and any cask that in use has shrunk below the imperial measure, is enlarged before it is refilled. The desire to secure cleanliness in the wood, manifested at the outset, is again shown in regard to the returned empties. Returned casks, whether new or old, are first purified by hot air and steam, and the heads being removed and placed within the casks, the latter are stacked in the air to allow of their perfect sweetening before being again brought into use. The cooperage is capable of turning out 1,500 casks per week; indeed, upon emergency, a still larger number might be produced, but the ordinary demand necessitates the purchase of casks in addition to those made upon the premises. The value of the hooping and staves usually kept in stock amounts to something like £50,000. Before quitting this interesting department, we may state that Messrs. Bass have in use 30,000 butts 144,000 hogsheads, 113,000 barrels, and 249,000 kilderkins; a stock in store, and scattered in all directions, exceeding in number half a million. The foreign markets take somewhere about 50,000 casks annually, and these are not returnable. Nor should their malting business and malthouses pass without notice. Altogether, the firm possesses 32 malthouses special at Burton, built upon the most approved principles, and with every modern appliance to secure a high condition of the grain, but these do not suffice to furnish the malt required. The firm has extensive maltings at Retford and Lincoln, and some of the best granaries in England are open to them for the purchase of material they are unable to malt themselves. As may be imagined, the total quantity consumed is marvellous. As before stated, as much as 190,000 quarters of malt have been brewed in one season, which, upon the computation of 4½ quarters to the acre, 42,222 acres of land are required to grow the barley. Upon a large scale, of course, must be the payments for malt tax and the brewing license; Messrs. Bass paid for malt tax last year £187,314—at the rate of considerably more than £500 per day; and for the brewing license £8,994, an impost from which the trade are not unreasonably seeking relief. To the malting department, Mr. Gretton has given special attention, and with results such as might have been anticipated under the direction of so able a man. The quantity of hops purchased during the past year exceeded 23,000 cwt. The item of carriage is by no means inconsiderable. If, as remarked, the opening of the railway system led to an extension of the Burton trade, the carriage of ales and material from and to Burton, has proved an immense source of revenue to the railway companies. The amount paid for the transit of material connected with the brewing trade would be almost incredible but for the official statistics which places the cost beyond doubt. The amount of Messrs. Bass's traffic alone for the past six months by rail to and from their breweries, exceeded 134,195 tons, and the number of trucks used during the same period reached 69,654, or at the rate of 452 per day. The amount of carriage charged for the half year, was £67,589 4s. 4d, or at the rate of £11,266 7s. 4d. per month. This sum is exclusive of what Messrs. Bass pay annually (and the sum is considerable) for the carriage of goods received and forwarded by the highways. Messrs. Bass employ at Burton alone 1,834 men and boys, and here we may be permitted a comparison. In 1821, although the Burton breweries had made considerable progress, the local directories tell us that altogether there were only 867 men and 61 boys engaged in the brewing trade. The establishment under notice alone, now, therefore, employs twice the number of hands that were then employed by all the brewers combined at the period referred to. The amount paid in wages exceeds £2,000 per week. An incidental reference has been made to the supply of water to the breweries for brewing purposes. This never-failing supply of spring water is obtained from eight wells sunk upon the premises, each 26ft. in diameter, and with borings extending in some instances to a depth of 150ft. The water for refrigerating and other ordinary purposes is taken from the Trent, which runs at the back of the Old Brewery, and to effectually supply the needs of so many departments special and costly arrangements have been made. A water tower or tank of great proportions is erected in the brewery yard to receive the water, which is raised from the river by engine power, and from this colossal tank the most distant parts of the establishment are supplied with a quantity of water sufficient for every requirement. This tower, erected in 1866, is about 120ft. high, consisting of four floors; the water is pumped by steam to the top of the building, and from this elevation descends to the most distant portions of the premises. To visitors having the courage to ascend to the top of this tower, we can promise them one of the finest views of Burton and its surroundings which it is possible to obtain. To move their machinery, Messrs. Bass have in operation 26 engines, equal to 432 horses, and their consumption of fuel exceeds 160 tons per day. Besides the private locomotives for the purposes of ready and more rapid transit, there are between seventy and eighty horses employed upon the premises. The brewing of the ales is superintended by gentlemen educated in the science of chemistry, and who devote themselves entirely to the work. Each brewery has its experienced chief. Mr. Matthews, the Old Brewery; Mr. E. B. Knobel, the Middle Brewery; and Mr. Robinson, the New Brewery. These gentlemen have each three assistant brewers, who have passed the College of Chemistry, and can produce a certificate of qualification. The entire staff is under the guidance of a gentleman who has been full a quarter of a century in the service, a veteran in his way, and perfect master of the art to which he is devoted. In such hands it is not to be wondered that malt and hops, the best that money can purchase, are made to yield a beverage at once refreshing and wholesome, and which finds its way into every portion of the habitable globe. The gross return of the past year amounted to more than one million and a half, or about £30,000 per week.

The following is a summary of the foregoing remarkable particulars:—

Extent of premises, 60 acres. Amount of purchase, at £3,000 per acre, £180,000. Quantity of malt made on the premises during the season, 5,200 quarters per week. The greatest quantity of malt brewed during the year, was close upon 190,000 quarters. Quantity of land to grow the barley, at 4½ quarters per acre, 42,200 acres. The quantity of hops used in the same period was 23,000 cwt. Quantity of coals used during the brewing season, 160 tons per day. Amount paid for malt tax, £189,314, and license duty, £8,994, or a little over £500 per day. Amount of six months' traffic by rail to and from the brewery premises 134,195 tons. Quantity of trucks used during the same period, 69,654, or 452 per day. Amount of carriage charged by the railway companies during the same period, £67,598 4s. 4d., or £11,266 7s. 4d. per month. This is exclusive of many thousand tons of goods received and forwarded by highways. Number of casks in use in the trade, 500,000. Number of men and boys employed in Burton alone, 1,834. The amount paid in wages is over £2,000 per week. Number of horses, 70 to 80. Number of locomotives, 4, equal to 320 horses. Number of engines, 26, equal to 432 horses. Extent of private railway, over 5 miles.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 7th July 1870.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 1/8	per Rupee.
,, ,, 4 ,, ,,	1/11	do.
,, ,, 3 ,, ,,	1/10 15/16	do.
,, ,, 2 ,, ,,	1/10 13/16	do.
,, ,, 1 ,, ,,	1/10 3/4	do.
On demand	1/10 11/16	do.
,, Scotland and Ireland		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers	1/10 5/8	do.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
,, 12 ,, ,, 5 ,,

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	per Re.
4 ,,	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
3 ,,	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
2 ,,	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	,,
1 ,,	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 10 11/16d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland / Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 10 5/8d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months... 5 per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 20th June 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a new set of DOUBLE HARNESS by Peat, ordered from England by a Gentleman who has gone home.—Apply to METAL MART.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a new THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE, with LAMPS for either Oil or Gas, and all other requirements, just received.—Apply to
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

TO VENDORS OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are frequently made for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT that must be purchased in order to obtain them at the lowest prices. It is therefore deemed advisable to reply generally to such enquiries through the columns of the press.

Orders of the value of £30 and upwards are executed at the following prices—viz., 8s. 6d., 22s., and 34s. per dozen. If under £30, the medicines are charged 9s. 6d., 24s. 6d., and 38s. Cash in advance in both instances. No discount allowed.

To save Agents' commission, remittances should be made direct. Shipping charges moderate. Insurance effected, when required.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
533, Oxford-street, W. C. London, Nov. 20, 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.

A second-hand first-rate high wheeled dog-cart by Bennien and Healey of Liverpool.

A second-hand Cab buggy by Hutchings and Otto.

A ditto ditto on C springs by E. Kesterton.

ALSO,

A serviceable flee grey Arab horse, height 14-2, aged 7 years, goes in single and double harness.

A new and light palanquin office shigram with lamps.

A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.

1 English-built dog-cart with lamps.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.

A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger.

1 handsome waggonette.

Just Landed ex Kennyon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.

1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new velocipide.

ALSO,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

1 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400.

Just Landed.

2 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 29th June 1870.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FARBES & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through

EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks and issue POLICIES, covering Merchandise, Goods in Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling Houses, or other insurable property on favourable terms.—Apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INSURANCES.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC. CAP. 74.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

AGENT.
THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane
MEDICAL REFEREE.
SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—The ENTIRE PROFITS divided amongst the holders of participating Policies.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—Assurances on the Lives of Native Gentlemen effected on favourable terms.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Bombay Agent.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital ... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
H. E. Bright, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq.
and
C. Peile, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of 23 Bales of Pressed Cotton damaged by Seawater lying at Carnac Bunder.

This day Friday, the 8th day of July 1870, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at the Carnac Bunder, the following bales of pressed cotton damaged by seawater, by order of whom it may concern, and on account of the underwriters:

R B in a diamond, B N C below; 23 bales pressed cotton damaged by seawater, landed ex Steam-ship Sir Bartle Frere from Carwar.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at KALBADEVY ROAD.

This day Friday, the 8th day of July 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, in re Ramchunder Rahagoba, an insolvent, the whole of his right, title, and interest in the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated at Kalbadevy Road, Kolbhat Lane, containing by admeasurement about 165 7-9 square yards, be it little more or less bounded as follows:—that is to say on the north by Kolbhat Lane, on the south by the property of Keelabhoy Purshotum, on the east partly by the property of Dhackjee Pandoorung, and partly by the Kalbadevy Road, and by the west by the property of Keasuvjee Naiq, Esq.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply at the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow Saturday, the 9th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms—

1 case of superfine kerosine lamps wicks.
50 dozen claret.
6 ditto albums.
7 lady's side saddles, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

1 bale of Dhollera cotton.
10 ditto grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
10 cases handkerchieves.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built double-seated brougham.
1 grey Arab horse.
1 bay poney.
40 bales 300 lbs. each No. 40 mule twist.
28 ditto 1,400 pieces of grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Musjid Bunder, Cross Road, without the Fort.

Messrs. Bennett and Co. will submit to public auction, on Friday, the 15th day of July, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee:—All that piece or parcel of fazendary ground of the Church of N. S. de Esperance with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, situate, lying and being at Musjid Bunder, Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and now or lately bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east thereof by the house of Amoo Meetanee, on or towards the west side thereof by the house of Memon Joonus Noor Mahomed, on or towards the north side thereof by the sweeper's passage, common to and used with the premises, and on or towards the south by the said Musjid Bunder, Cross Road, and which said ground contains by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less and is entered in the Books of the Fazendar under No. 10, and which said house and premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and have been for many years past occupied by Thucker Jadowjee Nanjee and his tenants and are known as the property of the said Thucker Jadowjee Nanjee. The conditions of sale and all further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Solicitors, at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelain ware, a first-class mahogany sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy and Co., a ditto ditto full size slate billiard table by Mitchinson & Co., a valuable clock, books, &c.

On Thursday, the 14th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, billiard table, &c., lately the property of A. Whitwell, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. No Catalogues, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 8th July 1870. BENNETT & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for thirty years—viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies, for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases, the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure after every other means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.